The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

JULY 18, 1953

54th year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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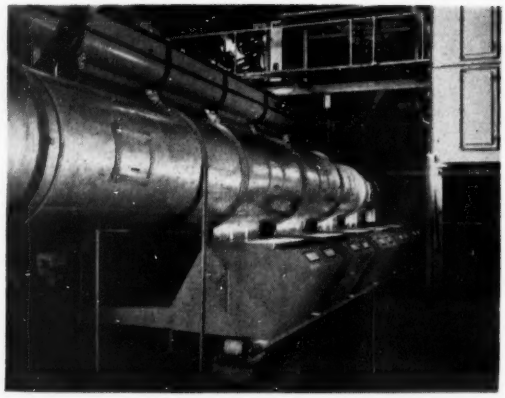
Removes Motes and Groups of Immature fibers which are the Chief Cause of Neps when subdivided and blended into the cotton. Removes Grass, Vines, and Green Leaf in large pieces.



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- Saves the ginner time and labor.
- Improves grade and increases output.

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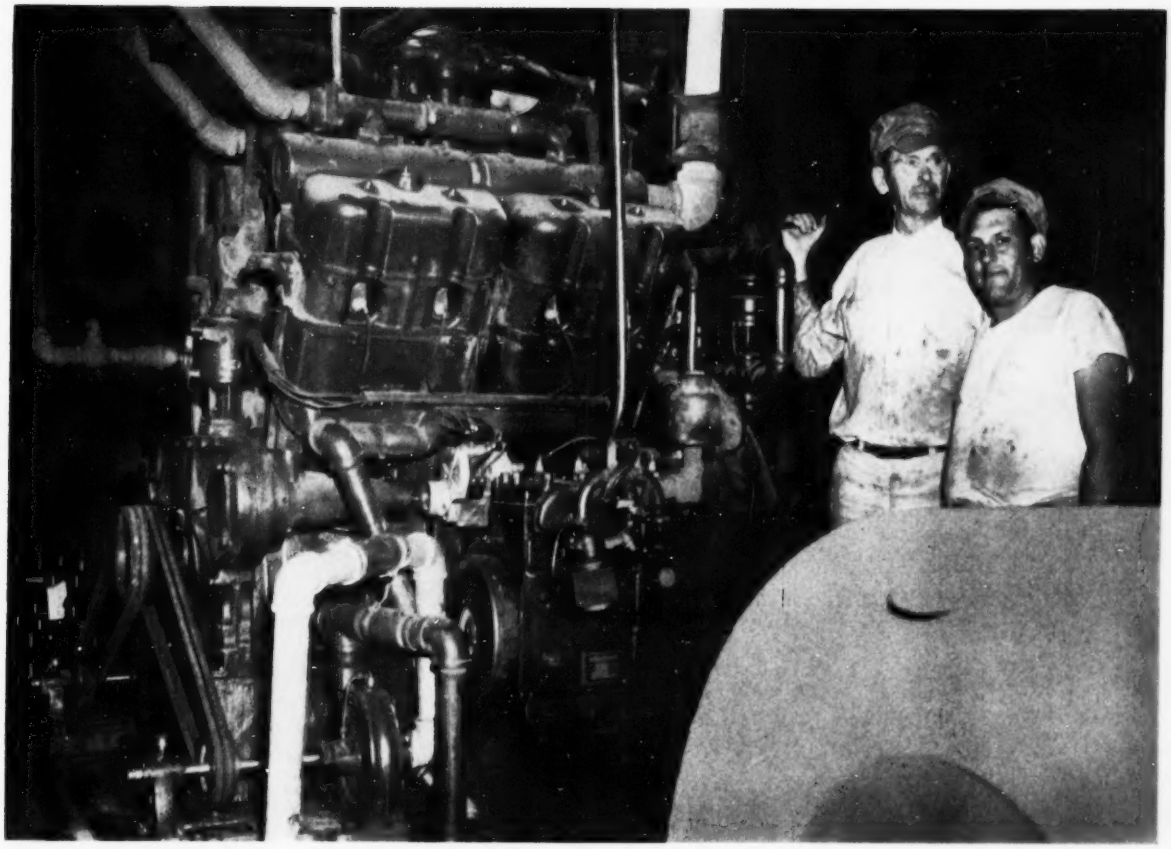

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Nine years of good service isn't a Le Roi record by any means — it's just typical of the long life you find in precision-built Le Roi engines.

The 233-hp V-8 Le Roi at Weslaco Gin Company, Weslaco, Texas already had about five years' service when the company bought it — hadn't needed a lick of work done to it in that time. It was overhauled then and put to work at Weslaco.

E. [redacted]gner, manager, reports that in four seas[redacted], operating on natural gas, this Le Roi ha[redacted] only one between-season top overhaul. At last inspection, the valves showed but little wear.

Guided valves — excellent valve cooling — big bearings — full-flow filtering system — these are just a few Le Roi design features that give you such long, dependable service.

If you are building a new gin or repowering an existing one, you owe it to yours: If to get the complete Le Roi story of low power costs from your Le Roi distributor. Have him take you to see a Le Roi engine installation — soon. Sizes up to 450 hp continuous — all operate on low-cost natural gas or butane fuel.

P-49

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

54th year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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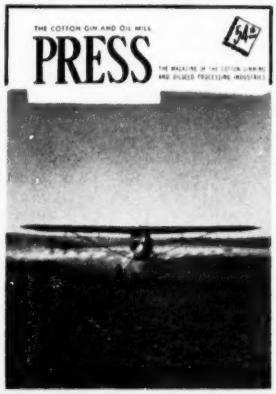
The Cover



ACCORDING to Civil Aeronautics Administration, over 500,000 hours were flown by aerial applicators in 1952 to apply chemicals to crops and towns for the control of agricultural pests and insects affecting man and animals. In that year airplanes were used to apply 413,097,949 pounds of dust and 36,238,393 gallons of spray. It is estimated that about 700 new airplanes are required annually just to maintain agricultural aviation at its present level.

Photograph by Bob Taylor

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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FAST—because the "Wetter Water" Fire Wagon enables you to bring an adequate volume of Wetter Water under pressure right up to the fire, instantly.

SURE—because "Wetter Water" spreads rapidly and evenly over a much greater burning area than ordinary water. The penetrating action keeps the fire out.

The McFarland "Wetter Water" Fire Wagon is a wheel mounted tank carrying ordinary water to which Unox* is added to make "wetter water". The tank is pressurized at the time of use by releasing the charge from a carbon dioxide cylinder. Pressure can be regulated to 125 p.s.i. Discharge rate is approximately 10 GPM.

McFarland "Wetter Water" Fire Wagons put fires out 3 to 4 times faster, with only 1/4 to 1/3 the amount of ordinary water required.

*UNOX—T. M. Union Carbide and Carbon Co.

"Wetter Water" is applicable for use on fires in Class "A" and Class "B" combustibles. Include McFarland "Wetter Water" Fire Wagons in your fire fighting equipment. Available in 7 standard models, 10, 20, 50 and 100 gallon capacities. Wheel types, also truck, trailer and skid mounted.

Ask your local dealer or write us direct for complete data on McFarland "Wetter Water" Fire Wagons.

UNOX* Wetter Water Indispensable for Cotton Fires

Its greater penetrating power and rapid spreading quickly saturates the burning area to put out — and keep out — fires. Innumerable tests prove the speed and certainty of UNOX* Wetter Water in fighting cotton fires.

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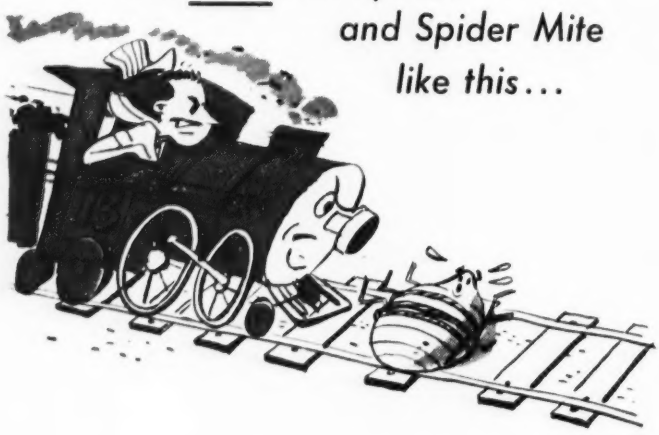
You could kill Aphids and Spider Mite like this...



but you can do it better with revolutionary

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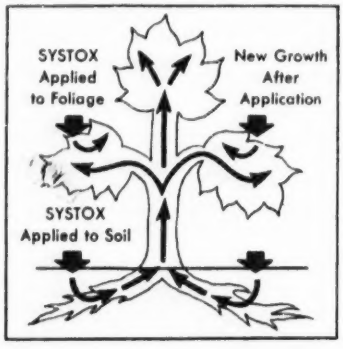
Now you can stop the ravages of aphids and spider mites in cotton with Systox, the revolutionary systemic insecticide. Last year, hundreds of growers and dealers reported that Systox was the only insecticide that provided effective control, thanks to its amazing systemic action. (See diagram). It'll pay you to order Systox immediately. The supply is limited. Buy Systox at your *Pittsburgh* Dealer's today!



*Systox, originally developed by Farbenfabriken Bayer, Germany, is a trademark of Chemagro Corp., New York, N. Y.

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Laugh it off

Junior was one of those little terrors, and Papa was surprised when Mama suggested they buy him a bicycle. "Do you think it will improve his behavior?" Papa asked.

"No," replied Mama grimly, "but it will spread his meanness over a wider area."

• • •

Once there were two little worms. One was wicked and the other was good. The first was lazy and improvident and always stayed in bed late. The other was always up early and busy. The early bird got the early worm, and a fisherman with a flashlight got the nightcrawler.

Moral: You can't win.

• • •

A young man discreetly inquired of his blind date, "Do you shrink from kissing?"

"I'd be nothing but skin and bones if I did," was the answer.

• • •

The saleswoman at the perfume counter held out a small vial. "This brand," she said nonchalantly, "has proved quite effective. It has a chloroform base."

• • •

The automobile has had great influence on public morals; it has completely stopped horse stealing.

• • •

A beautiful chorus girl sued a rich banker for breach of promise and was awarded $10,000. Shortly after leaving the court she was hit by an automobile and had eight ribs broken. The same judge awarded her only eight dollars.

Moral: Never play with a woman's heart—kick her in the ribs!

• • •

"About nine patients out of ten don't live through this operation," stated the doctor. "Is there anything I can do for you before we begin?"

"Yessah," replied the dusky patient. "Kindly hand me mah hat."

• • •

The minister called at the Jones home on Sunday afternoon, and little Willie answered the bell. "Pa ain't home," he announced. "He went over to the golf club." The minister's brow darkened, and Willie hastened to explain:

"Oh, he ain't gonna play any golf. Not on Sunday. He just went over for a few highballs and a little stud poker."

• • •

Sympathetic Friend: "Was your great-uncle's mind vigorous and alert to the last?"

Prospective Heir: "I couldn't say at the moment. The will won't be read until tomorrow!"

• • •

This happened after World War III when atomic bombs had killed every last human being. After three or four days the dust had settled, a couple of monkeys came out of their cave and solemnly surveyed the desolate landscape. After several minutes, the small monkey turned to her friend and said: "Well honey, shall we start the whole thing over again?"

• • •

The difference between a man and a woman is that a man will pay two dollars for a one-dollar item he wants, while a woman will pay one dollar for a two-dollar item she doesn't want.

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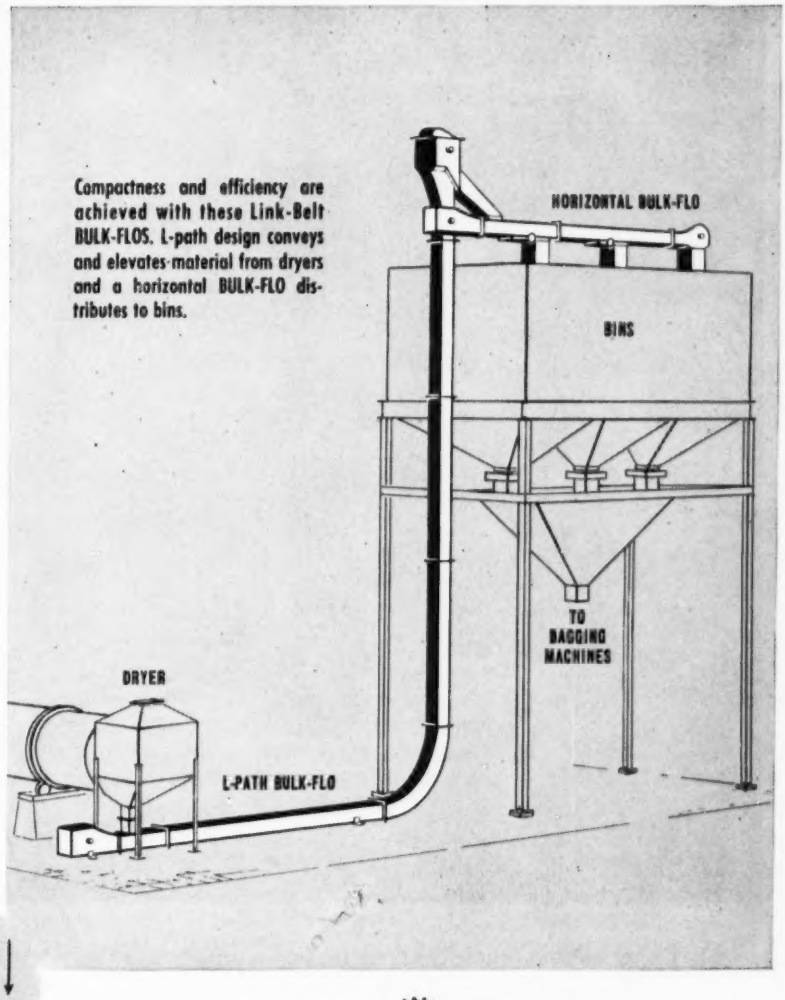
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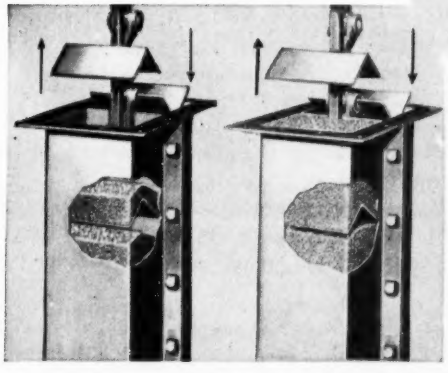

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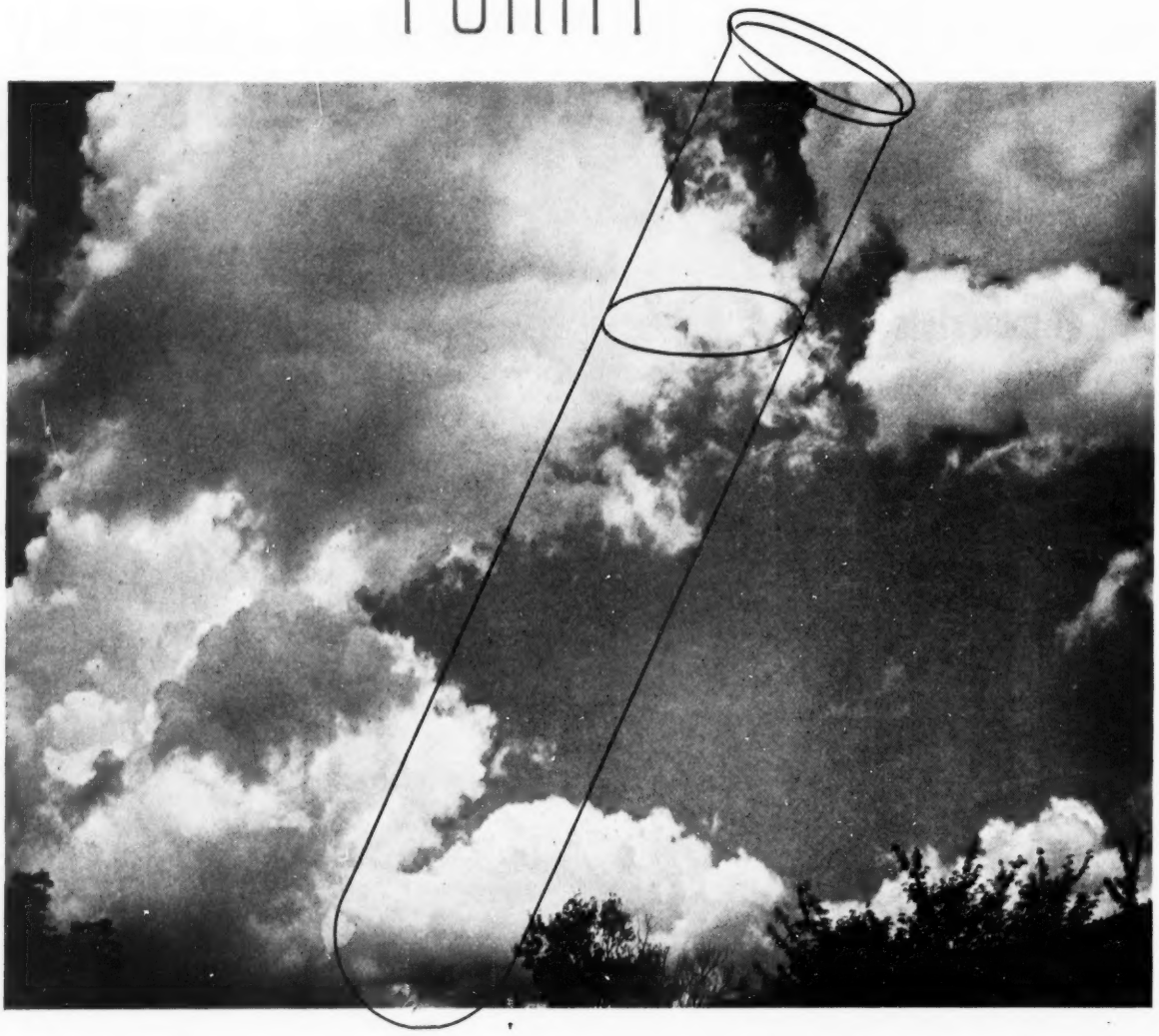

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BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

EDITORIAL

LET'S STOP FIGHTING AMONG OURSELVES AND UNITE FOR COTTON

PROBLEMS of Acreage Allotments Can and Must Be Solved Through Compromise Between Different Areas of Belt So All Can Work Together for Common Goal

UNITY of the cotton industry is needed more than ever before during the 1953-54 season. Serious problems are ahead for lint and cottonseed. They call for our combined efforts. There is plenty of fighting to be done for cotton, without fighting among ourselves.

Unfortunately, there are possible seeds of disunity in the problem of acreage allotments for 1954. It would be disastrous to permit this problem to grow into anything that hampers progress toward the common goal of strengthening the position of cotton.

There are natural conflicts of interest among the different sections in the allotment of acreage. Each area is actively presenting its case, as it should. Each region knows, deep down in its heart, that it will not get everything it wants. Compromise is inevitable. Let's face that fact now, before the horse-trading gets heated, and not lose our tempers when the necessary compromise occurs.

American history, as well as that of the cotton industry, is filled with lessons on the value of compromise. The Missouri Compromise, a century ago, is an example. For 30 years this staved off the conflict between the North and South. When compromise was pushed aside by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854, hot tempers prevailed and civil war followed.

No civil war threatens the cotton industry today. But it's not hard to get overexcited when our pocketbooks are hurting. It's too easy to feel that the man who was such a fine fellow, when we worked with him in the National Cotton Council, National Cotton Ginners' Association or National Cottonseed Products Association, has suddenly turned scoundrel when he argues the cause of an area that doesn't happen to be our own.

Cotton today has a fine record of cooperation. Crushers can boast of some of the nation's oldest, strongest trade associations. Ginners, merchants and other groups have built strong organizations. Above all, the National Cotton Council is an example of achievement that many thought could never happen. In it all segments of the cotton industry have worked together. By doing so, they have accomplished far more than most of us dreamed would be possible when the Council was organized. They have worked together because compromise was built into its framework, and because a spirit of cooperation has guided its leaders.

The cotton industry can move forward only by continuing this policy of working out its family problems in an atmosphere of compromise and cooperation.

Ginners and crushers can do much for this cause. They owe it to themselves and to the entire industry to meet their obligations as key leaders in their communities. They can contribute greatly to the progress of cotton by taking the leadership in helping to work out a fair compromise in acreage allotments; by ever emphasizing the importance of cooperation between all areas and all segments of the industry; and by giving the strongest possible support to the industry-wide organizations that have done so much for cotton, and can do far more in the future.

Slight Decline in Airplane Dusting, Spraying Noted

Agricultural aviators flew a total of 707,277 hours in 1952, according to a report made by the general safety division, Civil Aeronautics Administration. This compares with 708,129 hours in 1951.

Increases were noted in aerial application of seed, fertilizer, defoliants and grasshopper bait as well as in number of hours devoted to spraying towns and miscellaneous agricultural flying. Decreases were recorded for application of dusts and sprays.

Totals for 1952 are as follows: dust, 278,970; spray, 219,551; seed, 51,414; fertilizer, 62,908; defoliation, 50,714; bait, 3,200; spraying towns, 8,143; and miscellaneous, 32,377.

Total flying hours for the previous year are as follows: dust, 306,817; spray, 232,216; seed, 46,311; fertilizer, 56,703; defoliation, 35,688; bait, 2,868; spraying towns, 7,992; and miscellaneous, 19,534.

Jim Sharp Elected Head Of Texas Co-op Group

Jim Sharp, Paris, has been named president of the Texas Cotton Growers Cooperative Association. The group's vice-president is T. W. Hander, Belton, and Dillon White is manager.

Members of the board of directors are E. M. Cooke, Georgetown; J. B. Ziegler, Quitman; Eugene Walls, Cleburne; A. R. Adams, Crockett; Harvey Pigg, Waxahachie; G. C. Hall, Honey Grove; N. B. Wardlow, Ballinger; John A. Yarling, Rosenberg; and R. A. Rogers, Hillsboro.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOSTON, MASS.

• Drouth Area Use of Mixed Feed Asked

AS REDUCED-PRICE cottonseed meal, grains and hay moved to drouth areas under the emergency program, formula feed industry representatives proposed that these feed ingredients be used in feed mixtures to be sold to eligible stockmen at reduced prices.

Following conferences with U.S. Department of Agriculture officials in Washington, feed representatives issued the following statement:

"Representatives of the feed industry serving the drouth areas recommend that feeders in the drouth area be permitted to use their judgment as to the type of feed purchased under the government's emergency drouth program without losing any advantage of emergency-priced CCC ingredients.

"It is proposed that there be incorporated in the government drouth relief program a plan that would provide that the eligible feeder have a price preference in the form of an eligibility certificate or notice, which he could present to any feed dealer or manufacturer in order to obtain the lower priced feed ingredients provided by the CCC. The seller would use the certificates to obtain from the CCC a replacement of stocks used under the plan, and sold at the CCC price. Feed dealers and manufacturers would agree to deliver the CCC-designated products to the feeder at a price fully reflecting the lower CCC price.

"It is the conviction of the feed trade that the adoption of such a plan for the drouth area would accomplish these purposes: (1) eliminate the complicated bookkeeping system that would be involved in other suggested plans for feed trade participation in the program; (2) the feeder would be free to make his own choice as to the type of feedstuffs to be purchased; and (3) feed dealers and manufacturers would deliver the product to the eligible feeders at a price that would reflect in full the lower emergency price of CCC ingredients."

Council Starts Campaign To Reduce Tar Spots

An extensive campaign against tar spots has been initiated by the National Cotton Council. Tar can get into cotton almost anywhere from the cotton field to the spinning mill, a Council technologist points out, and shows up as small black spots in finished cloth.

In field tests last season, the Council pin-pointed four major sources of tar: (1) asphalt coated picksacks; (2) contaminated bagging; (3) roofs and floors at compresses and warehouses; and (4) boxcars used for shipping cotton.

Bottoms of picksacks are coated with asphalt to lengthen their usefulness. After sacks have been used for a while, the tar begins to get brittle and cracks and flakes off easily when the picker empties his cotton into the wagon. On hot days this tar may become soft and seep through to the inside of the sack and stick to the cotton.

Manufacturers of coated picksacks have been working on a coating t at does not contaminate cotton and have developed a very satisfactory plastic coating for sacks.

Cotton producers can effectively he'p combat this problem by exchanging their old sacks for the new whenever it is practical to do so.

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE (technical)

"gold dust" of the cotton field!

Figures prove it! Dust formulations containing BHC are worth their weight in gold to the farmer . . . in bigger yields, better cotton, better prices.

The U.S.D.A. Yearbook for 1952 states that many insecticide-treated cotton fields show net returns of $20 to $28 for every dollar invested in insecticides, net profits of $150 to $175 an acre due entirely to insect control!

Formulations containing BHC are deadly to the crop-destroying boll weevil. In combination with DDT and sulfur, it forms the famous "3-5-40" dust, the grower's strongest weapon against *all* major cotton pests.

A dry, flaky product containing 14-16 gamma, Ethyl's BHC is easy to grind, readily processes into dust. We'll help you meet the constantly increasing demand for BHC. Our new plant at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is only hours away by rail or motor freight. That means prompt, dependable delivery at a price that spells profit for you.

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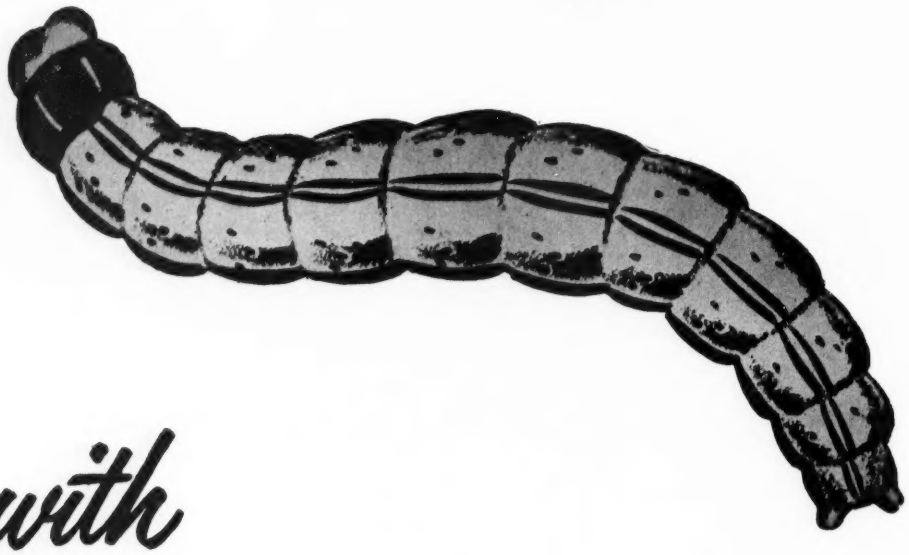

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The Dollars and Sense Of Accident Control

HUMANITARIAN and economic reasons why the ginning industry should do more to prevent accidents are cited in this talk made at the recent annual convention of the New Mexico Ginners' Association

By K. R. WELSH

Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, Dallas

INDUSTRY in general has made remarkable contributions through the medium of safety to our present American way of life. The ginning industry is no exception, and as a group you are to be congratulated for the contribution you have made to this end. The very fact that this association has seen fit to devote time to the subject of safety at this meeting is further evidence of your appreciation and concern for the bearing that the control of accidents has upon your activities. I appreciate very much the privilege of being a small part of this meeting and the opportunity of joining in the discussions of ways and means of further controlling accidents in the ginning industry.

In contemplating what I might say that would be of any assistance, it was apparent that anything I would say should be predicated, first—on common sense, irrespective of my ability in a great number of instances to make sense in some of the things I try to do or say—and, second—that it should be predicated on an economical basis, which further makes sense. So, in deciding, I have elected to try and do two things under the guise of the topic, "Dollars and Sense of Safety," or if you will—"The Dollars and Sense of Accident Control."

First, I'll try to justify the need for an interest in accident control.

Second, I'll try to show specifically what the individual ginner can do to control accidents in the ginning industry.

To my way of thinking, there are but two reasons why the ginning industry should be interested in safety. One is the humanitarian aspect of safety, the other the economical aspect of safety. Of the two, I will agree with anyone that the humanitarian aspect of safety should be enough within itself to arouse, maintain, and account for good results; and especially is this true of the ginning industry. I don't know why, but the ginning industry, in fact almost any phase of the cotton industry, seems to have more of the humanitarian element associated with it than any other industry, and that goes for both the good and the not so good, as far as humans are concerned. No doubt, this is due to the fact that you deal more with humans than other industries, and their good fortunes, along with their bad, have a bearing on your activities; you deal closely in the fruits of the labors of humans; and there is a close comradeship or fellowship resulting from those hazards beyond the control of either of you to which both are victims.

Yet, even in spite of these admirable characteristics of the ginning industry that closely ally it to humanity, this old world of ours, being constituted as it is, the economical aspect, or the dollars aspect, of safety is certainly a potent force in fostering this high humanitarian ideal.

If anyone present were asked what is every gin operater interested in, I doubt if we would be too far wrong in the statement that he is interested in making money out of his ginning operations, either directly or indirectly. Now, let's review some of the things that have a bearing in making money out of ginning operations, provided, of course, you have a cotton crop to start off with. Among the numerous factors involved would be such items as equipment, capacity of the gin, physical condition of the gin and yard, cost of power, labor cost, taxes, insurance, cost of supplies, operating capital, and most certainly customers—a sort of necessary little item. And, we may add control of accidents to this list; at least, it is hoped that this discussion might influence you to add the control of accidents to this list. However, experience has shown that this would be the last item added, if included at all. Well, let's see if we can justify control of accidents appearing on the list, and even justify hope that it will appear a little higher than on the bottom of the list.

In other words, what are some of the reasons why management should be interested in safety? One of the first reasons I could advance would be to bring the ginning industry accident experience, as reflected by its insurance rates, to the level that the inherent hazards would justify. You are at present experiencing a rate that is not commensurate with the basic exposures that are associated with the equipment, materials and people that account for ginning opeartions—there is nothing inherently hazardous about gin equipment. Generally speaking, it is the same as employed by hundreds of other types of industry enjoying a rate far less than associated with gins.

There is certainly nothing hazardous about the materials you use, and the people are basically no different than in any other types of industry. Yet, out of the 405 types of industries listed in New Mexico for insurance rate purposes, there are only 29 of these industries that pay a higher rate than you do; or, putting it another way, the ginning industry pays a higher rate than 376 other types of industry operating in the state of New Mexico and listed for insurance rating purposes. Out of 45 of these 405 industries listed in New Mexico that fall in about the same category as ginning activities, as far as type of equipment, nature of operations and kind of people employed where the basic aspect of the inherent exposure is the same, the ginning industry is paying more than twice the average rate of those 45 industries. The average for the 45 is $3.91; for the ginning industry, $8.39.

I trust you will agree that this is not too healthy a situation and it is especially unhealthy when you consider the reasons why. Whether you realize it or not, this situation can be attributed to a large degree to a lack of interest on the part of the ginning industry as a whole and the failure to put into action those measures that can and would account for less accidents which a sincere interest would dictate. I appreciate this is a rather harsh statement, yet it is factual. The facts of the matter stem from the basis on which rates are made. The rates are determined by you and you alone, not by any regulatory body, either local, state or federal, not the safety engineer, not your insurance broker or agent, not even your insurance company, but by you; and the rate represents the composite experience of the ginning industry in the state of New Mexico.

The only way you can reduce these rates is to reduce the number of accidents occurring in your industry, and

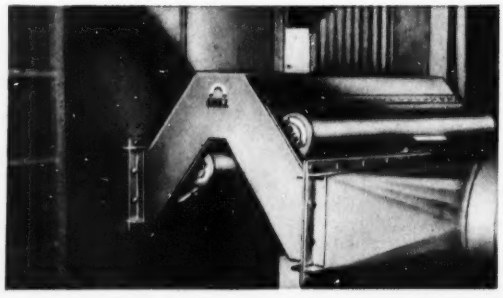
(Continued on page 50)

FERRIS CO-OP GIN Reports:

"Our ERIEZ Magnetic Hump Has Prevented Fires... Reduced Shut-Downs and Machinery Damage!"

"We installed an ERIEZ Permanent Non-Electric Magnetic Hump last year and have been amazed at the more than 50 pounds of bolts, wire and other tramp iron it removed from the 2,935 bales we ginned. The savings gained from an increase in production and protection to the cleaner screens, burr machine, feeder and gin saws paid for our magnet in one season!"

Lloyd Graham, Manager
Ferris Co-Op Gin, Ferris, Texas



Pictured at right is an ERIEZ Magnetic Hump installed at the discharge of a Big Reel Drier. Two powerful magnets pull the tramp iron from the material flow. Covered by U.S. Pat. No. 2,612,268.

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J. H. Osborne, Columbia, Mill Engineer, Dies

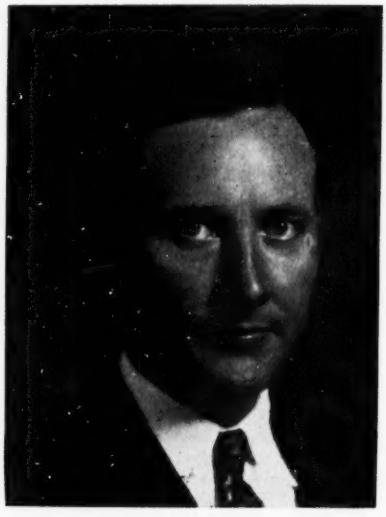
J. H. Osborne, district engineer for Southern Cotton Oil Co. at Columbia, S. C., died July 1 in Columbia Hospital. He had been with the Southern organization for 49 years and a Columbia resident for 15 years. Services were held July 2 at the Washington Street Methodist Church, of which he had been a member of the board of stewards.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sue Garland Osborne; a daughter, Mrs. John S. Myers, Columbia; a son, Hamilton Osborne, Columbia; five grandchildren of Columbia; his father and stepmother of Mills River, N. C.; five sisters, Mrs. Carl Stellings, Augusta, Ga., Mrs. Harry Hodkins, Siska, Alaska; Mrs. Lydie O. Pilson, Siska, Alaska; Mrs. Albert C. Heidenreich, Belleville, Ill., and Mrs. Lilao LeMaster, Portland, Ore.; two brothers, Floyd E. Osborne, Mills River, and T. Lee Osborne, Hendersonville, N. C.

Rasor Succeeds Parker As Crop Statistician

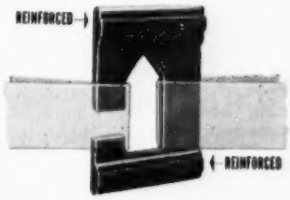
Henry L. Rasor has succeeded Frank Parker as state agricultural statistician in charge of the North Carolina cooperative Crop Reporting Service, Raleigh, according to an announcement made by Agriculture Commissioner L. Y. Ballentine and S. R. Newell, chairman, U.S. Crop Reporting Board.

Rasor has held a similar position in Louisiana since 1951. He will also succeed Parker as director of the statistics division of the State Department of Agriculture, Ballentine said. Parker retired recently after more than 30 years of service.

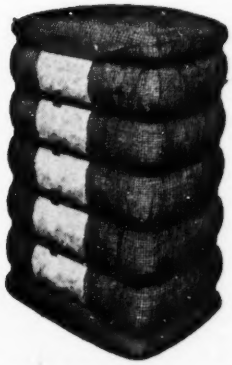


New BEPQ Assistant Chief

DR. EDWARD F. KNIPLING, above, is the new assistant chief of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. As reported in the July 4 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Dr. Knipling replaces Dr. F. C. Bishopp, who is now coordinator of the expanded pink bollworm research program. Dr. Knipling joined USDA in 1930 and has served since 1946 as leader in the division of insects affecting man and animals.



. . . with the new, reinforced buckles



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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

IRRIGATING COTTON IN ARKANSAS

THIS ARTICLE by Arkansas Extension Agricultural Engineer Gattis is of special interest at a time when drouth is causing such serious damage to the cotton crop in Arkansas and other rain areas of the Belt.

By JAMES L. GATTIS

IN REVIEWING the brief history of the supplemental irrigation of cotton in Arkansas there has been a question of its feasibility. In a report dated Aug. 9, 1930, of the Couch Brothers farm in Jefferson County, corn had been successfully irrigated and 75 acres of cotton had been irrigated by the surface method.

During the early 1940's small acreages of cotton were irrigated in Lonoke, Jefferson, Arkansas, Prairie and other counties of Arkansas. Results of these irrigation experiments and field trials gave a somewhat confusing picture. Some of the yields obtained were discouraging while other yield reports were very good. While there may have been several reasons for wide variation in increased yield of irrigated cotton, the conditions of the tests and the manner in which they were conducted appear to have been a major factor.

Soils which were inherently productive gave good increases in yield when irrigated at the times when soil needed water for plant use. Records show that poor results were obtained where soils were (1) not suited for cotton production, (2) inherently poor or unfertilized and (3) watered without regard to soil and plant need for moisture. Apparently some people thought irrigation was a cure-all and would make up for poor farming practices. They soon found they could make a failure in irrigation as well as in other farming ventures.

In 1946, when some of the more progressive farmers asked their county agents for information on supplemental irrigation, they found that very little local applicable information was available. Since I was the Extension agricultural engineer working in the soil and water field, I found myself involved in irrigation problems on which the university had very little information or local research.

The first step was to determine if there was a need for supplemental irrigation. A check with the weather bureau showed that for the past half century Arkansas had an average annual rainfall of 48 inches. However, further study of the climatological data showed extremes of from 2 to 7 feet annual rainfall. A more detailed study showed the erratic distribution of rainfall was such that during a 25-year period there was a total of from 59 to 84 drouths at the nine points over the state which were checked.

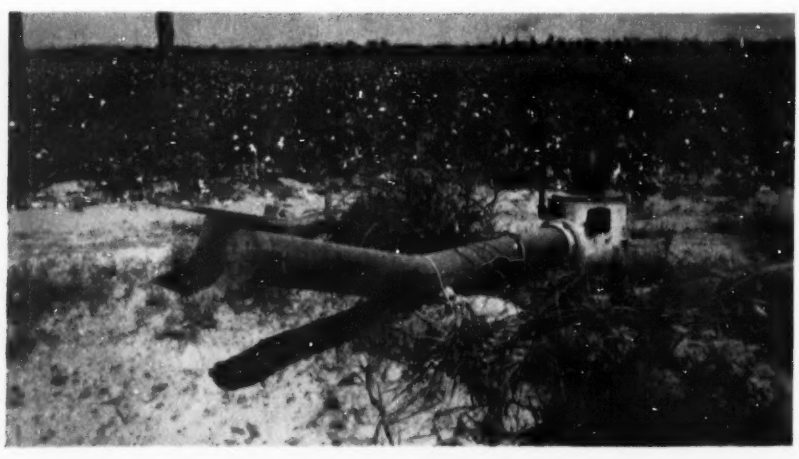
• **Definition of Drouth**—A drouth is 20 days or more, each 10 days of which has less than one half inch of rainfall.

The study of climatological data certainly indicates the need for supplemental irrigation, even in Arkansas. To see if cotton, which was considered drouth - resistant, needed supplemental irrigation, visits were made to several farms in Lonoke, Jefferson and other cotton-producing counties in Arkansas. There was visible evidence that irrigation produced much larger cotton stalks. But were more pounds of cotton produced? To answer this important question, county agents obtained yield re-

(Continued on page 46)

Number of Drouths in Arkansas—25 Years, 1927 to 1951
Drouth Duration in Days

Place	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 or More	Total
Fayetteville	45	25	12	2	84
Fort Smith	39	21	11	12	83
Texarkana	36	11	10	8	65
Searcy	39	11	8	5	63
Little Rock	45	15	3	7	70
Hope	37	11	5	9	62
Blytheville	44	17	8	5	74
Pine Bluff	36	13	8	8	65
Helena	31	11	9	8	59



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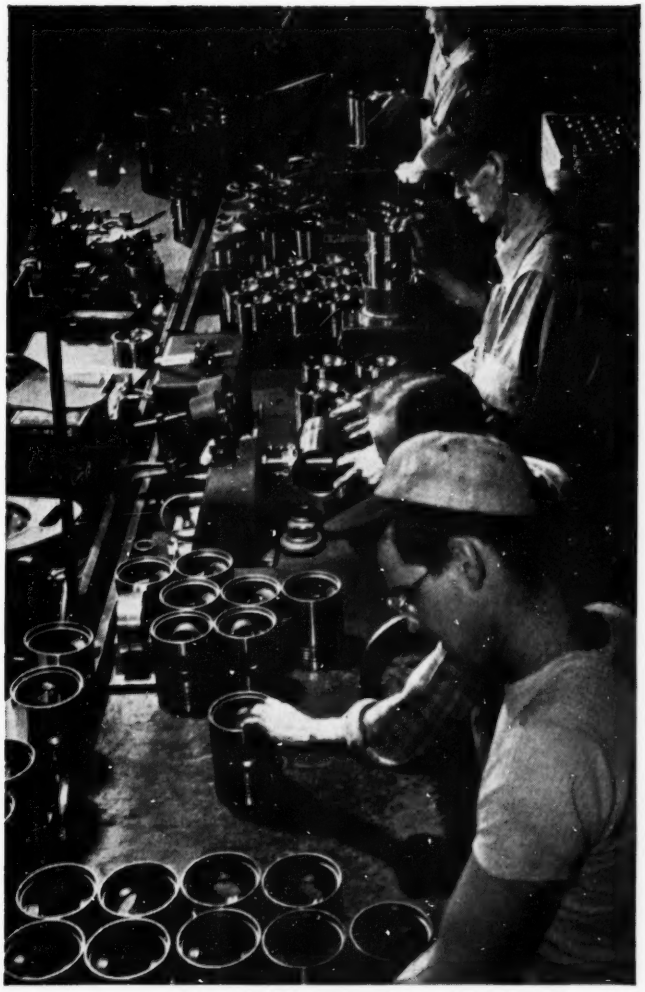

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(5-4-53)

• Maid of Cotton Ends International Tour

MAID OF COTTON Alice Corr concluded her international tour in behalf of American cotton July 18 when she arrived in Dallas from a month's tour of South America.

Miss Corr, a native of Selma, Ala., has traveled 65,000 miles since she was chosen as the fifteenth Maid of Cotton. She has visited more than 40 cities in eight major nations on her goodwill and fashion mission for the U.S. cotton industry.

In South America, the Maid visited Panama; Lima, Peru; and Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The tour is sponsored annually by the National Cotton Council, the Memphis Cotton Carnival, and the cotton exchanges of Memphis, New York and New Orleans.

Texas Ginners Plan More District Meetings

District meetings of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association scheduled for the last two weeks in July and in August are as follows:

Dallas, July 20—Districts 1-2-3, Cactus Room, Adolphus Hotel, 10 a.m. (Lunch at 12:30 p.m.)

Corsicana, Aug. 3 or 4—District 4, 6 p.m. (Frank Dickson, Southland Cotton Oil Company, will set up definite plans later.)

Hillsboro, Aug. 5—District 5, Hill County Country Club, 6 p.m. (Dinner at 6:30 p.m.)

Temple, Aug. 6—District 8, Southland Cotton Oil Company, 6 p.m. (Barbecue at 6:30 p.m.)

El Paso, Aug. 10—District 23 and New Mexico ginners, Hilton Hotel, 10 a.m. (Dinner at 12:30 p.m.)

Quanah, Aug. 12—Districts 15-16 and Oklahoma ginners, Lake Pauline, 10 a.m. (Barbecue at 12:30 p.m.)

Lubbock, Aug. 29—Districts 17-18-19-20, Lubbock Hotel, 10 a.m. (Lunch at 12:30 p.m.)

The Abilene meeting, originally scheduled for July 22 has been cancelled, and Districts 21 and 22 will meet either with District 15 at Quanah on Aug. 12 or with the Plains ginners at Lubbock on Aug. 29.

Meetings held the week of July 18 include those at Mercedes, Waco, Austin and Shiner.

Crop and Soil Societies Will Meet in Dallas

The 1953 annual meetings of the American Society of Agronomy and the Soil Science Society of America will be held Nov. 16-20 at Dallas.

An estimated 250 papers on new developments in crops and soils will be presented during the course of the meetings. The programs are open to anyone concerned with crop production and soil problems, and interested persons are invited to attend.

H. E. Myers, associate director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., is president of the American Society of Agronomy. Eric Winters, soil scientist with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn., is president of the Soil Science Society of America.

Change Proposed in Linter Factor in Seed Grading

USDA has proposed amendments to its regulations governing cottonseed grading which would require the inclusion of a linters factor of 1.5 in calculation of the quantity index and would change the discounts for free fatty acid in calculating the quality index.

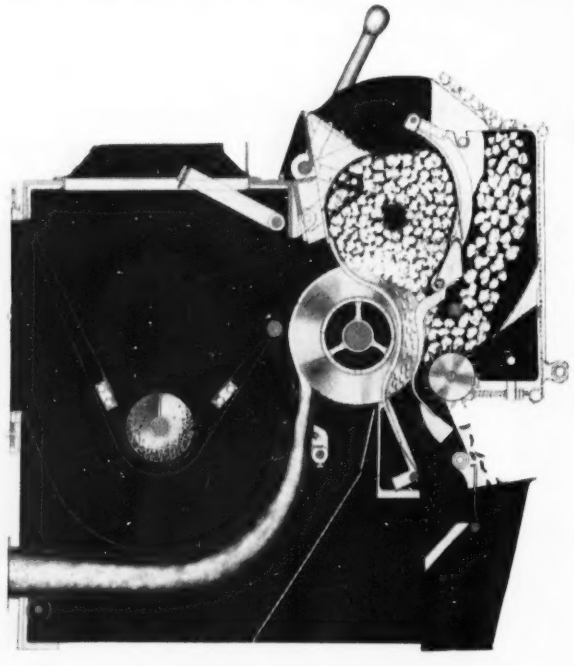
National Cottonseed Products Association summarizes the proposal to determine the quantity index as follows:

1. For cottonseed that by analysis contain 16.5 percent or more of oil, the quantity index shall equal the result of 4 times (percentage of oil), plus 6 times (percentage of ammonia), plus the officially announced linters factor times (percentage of residual linters minus 11), plus 5.

2. For cottonseed that by analysis contain less than 16.5 percent of oil, the quantity index shall equal the result of 6 times (percentage of oil), plus 6 times (percentage of ammonia), plus the officially announced linters factor times (the percentage of residual linters minus 11), minus 28.

At present, free fatty acid is discounted (in computing the quality index) at the rate of 0.4 units for each 0.1 percent of f.f.a. in excess of 1.8 percent. The proposal would set up a discount of 0.3 units for each 0.1 percent f.f.a. in excess of 1.8 percent and not more than 3.5 percent, and 0.43 units for each 0.1 percent f.f.a. in excess of 3.5 percent.

■ **HENRY G. HERRELL has been named assistant chief in charge of administration of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.**



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3 HIGH MEAL PURITY—minimum free gossypol content, commercially solvent-free meal through Lukenweld's direct-heated hearth-type solvent recoverer.

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6 LOW SOLVENT LOSSES—maximum of 1% solvent losses through efficient design.

7 MINIMUM INSTALLATION SPACE—compact design requires little space (150 ton plant needs only 20' x 45' x 40' in height).

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• Drouth Suggestions Made in Arkansas

IN A FOLDER entitled, "Your Next Move???" published by the Arkansas Extension Service, farm specialists point out that the the prolonged drouth in Arkansas is seriously affecting crops. But, they add:

"Even though the picture looks dark, there are many things farmers can do in the weeks ahead to relieve the situation. Deciding what moves to make will naturally depend on the amount of rain and soil moisture during the rest of the summer."

In the section on cotton the folder states:

"Fields and field areas planted to cotton where sufficient stand has not been obtained to cultivate can be used to seed feed crops. According to PMA instructions No. 1020 (Cotton-54-1) 'Acreage planted to cotton on a farm means the acreage of land seeded to cotton . . . '

"It would be advisable to stake such areas and if at all possible check with the county PMA committee before diverting this cotton land to emergency crops. This should be done to clear up any possible misunderstanding on 1953 planted cotton acreage for future cotton allotments.

"To insure protection to the growing cotton crop against added boll weevil damage, unsprouted seed in the drills should be plowed out to the middles so that the late plants can be destroyed by cultivation of other crops."

Soybean producers are advised as follows:

"Soybeans for beans that were not up by July 1 offer little chance of making an economical crop. With rain or irrigation, later planted beans are a pure gamble as far as a crop of beans is concerned. However, with rain there is a chance that with late frost some beans may be made, or the crop may be harvested before frost as hay or silage."

In a brief section on irrigation the folder points out that row crops such as cotton and soybeans need moisture during the production or fruiting stage.

"Where water is available to fields that have a rather uniform slope of 0.1 to 0.3 feet per 100 feet away from the stream or bayou," the folder continues, "surface irrigation of the furrow type may be very economical in first cost and operating cost. For those farmers who have water on land that does not lay right or has not been properly prepared, the sprinkler method of irrigation offers a readily available solution. Farmers inexperienced in handling irrigation water will find the sprinkler equipment easy to operate with good results."

(Editor's Note: Detailed information on supplemental irrigation in Arkansas is contained in an article elsewhere in this issue.)

"Package" Products Program And Drouth Relief Bring

Questions MILLS MUST ANSWER

SERIOUS PROBLEMS face cottonseed crushers—and are of concern to ginners, cotton growers and consumers—as a result of the announcement by the government of another "package" program for cottonseed products in 1953. As in 1952, the program, which is summarized elsewhere in this issue, will require mills to deliver to the government all cottonseed products as a "package" if mills accept the government offer to buy products under the seed support program.

What Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson had earlier described as "the perplexing problem of oilseeds" continues to be serious, and promises to be complicated further by the sale of government owned feeds, from last year's large stocks, at reduced prices in drouth areas.

The large accumulations of cottonseed products in government hands, loss of markets to competitive products and heavy costs to taxpayers were frankly discussed by the Secretary of Agriculture in the address published July 4 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. He said that the support of cottonseed at 75 percent of parity in 1953 was designed to place cottonseed products on a competitive basis; but, in his comments on the program, said, "We do not look upon this as a permanent solution."

Subsequently, another "package" program was announced for cottonseed products, a program which many industry members fear will continue to add to government stocks and costs and result in further loss of markets to competitive products in 1953-54. Concern over the situation suggests the necessity of developing a better program for the future. As the Secretary stated, "Cotton farmers and the cottonseed industry, working with the soybean industry and possibly other oilseed groups, must develop a plan which can continue from year to year." This is a direct challenge which the industry cannot afford to ignore.

A few of the more important questions that face the crushing industry are listed below. They are published in the hope that this will help to stimulate discussion and thought that may lead to a more constructive, permanent approach to the problems of cottonseed. The questions are serious; they must be faced. The future of the industry may be determined by how they are answered.

- **What can be done to prevent further loss of cottonseed products markets in 1953—to stop the accumulation of products in the government's hands while competitive products move into consumption?**
- **How can the sale of cottonseed feed products through normal channels to non-drouth areas be maintained at prices necessarily above the cut-rate price to those eligible for drouth relief?**
- **Will effective steps be taken to prevent development of a black market in "drouth" meal sales to ineligible buyers?**
- **Can ways be found to assure an adequate volume of business for the many brokers and dealers who, for years, have rendered a valuable and necessary service to sellers and buyers of cottonseed products?**

Many other questions, involving processors of other oilseeds, formula feed manufacturers and others, as well as cottonseed crushers and product manufacturers, are developing out of the 1953 "package" and drouth relief programs. No one questions the objectives of fair treatment for the grower of cotton or of emergency aid for distressed areas; but many are questioning the methods that are being used and are concerned over inequities that are likely to develop.

To change these methods and eliminate inequities, the industry must continue to work for a better program, despite past discouragements. USDA officials have an obligation to heed the industry's advice; and there is, for the industry, an opportunity and a challenge in the statement of the Secretary:

"We seek your advice; we invite your criticism."

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Sincerely, Bob Hink
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From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Allotment Debate Continues** — Predictions of a reduced cotton crop have not changed Washington's certainty that quota-allotment controls over the next crop will be necessary. Nor has Congress paused for a breath in the acrimonious debate over the size of state allotments in "new" and "old" growing areas.

That issue has been getting hotter than a two-dollar pistol. All hands agree, privately, that compromise legislation to replace present allotment regulations will be passed, eventually. Publicly, individual lawmakers from cotton areas insist that they won't compromise. (See editorial on Page 9 of this issue.)

Probably the best estimate of what will happen comes from Rep. Clifford Hope, chairman of the House Agriculture committee. Since he is from Kansas, and therefore out of the growing area, and also influential in the Congress, Hope's forecast can be depended upon as an objective appraisal.

First off, he believes there "will be a bill" to change the present setup. He hopes to get substantial agreement on new legislation within his committee, but, lacking that, will still take the issue to the floor of Congress.

What Hope looks for, finally, is passage of legislation that will give the "new" states in the West some relief, but much less than they are asking. Likely upshot will be a compromise along lines laid down by the powerful Farm Bureau, although not going as far as the Bureau recommends in easing the cutback for the West.

• **Farm Bureau Formula** — The Farm Bureau plan boils down to this:

(1) A national allotment in '54 of 22 million acres compared with 17.5 million if things remain as is. Total acreage in 1952 was 26 million.

(2) Cutbacks in acreage of no more than 27.5 percent in any state. This provision would ease the pain in four states where acreage otherwise would be reduced as follows: Arizona, 43.5 percent; California, 39.4 percent; New Mexico, 28.5 percent; and Nevada, 66.7 percent.

(3) In Texas and Florida where the reduction would be severe under present law, but not as much as 27.5 percent, the Bureau would limit the cutback to 22.5 percent. Texas, as a consequence, would be cut back by that percentage, rather than by the 25.3 percent under present law. In Florida, the advantage would be almost exactly the same as in Texas.

(4) Other cotton states, under the Farm Bureau plan, would be cut back the same amount as under present legislation. The figures in either case would be as follows: Mississippi, 10.9 percent; Alabama, 11.5 percent; Arkansas, 2.8 percent; Georgia, 15.2; Louisiana, 13.6; Missouri, 4.8; North Carolina and South Carolina, somewhat more than 14 percent; Oklahoma, 12.5 percent; Tennessee, 16.6 percent; and Virginia, 15.8.

• **South Threatens To Quit Bureau** — Southern legislators are taking a public stand in red-hot opposition to the Farm Bureau formula. Some are saying it "will ruin" the big farm organization in Southern states.

That is why Hope and others think the eventual compromise won't go as far as the Bureau recommends. But all hands agree, at least in private, that the changes will be in that direction.

The Bureau, meanwhile, could lose some support in the South. Two or three state Farm Bureaus have threatened to "secede" from the national organization on the issue.

• **Drouth Problems**—The drouth is raising policy questions that probably never will be completely answered by Benson & Co. One is the problem of who shall be allowed to buy cut-price government-held feed products.

The cottonseed industry is worried over "black marketing" and unnecessary low-cost sale of meal. (See comments on Page 20 of this issue.) The Agriculture Department, frankly, has no satisfactory solution.

As an official put it:

"I don't see how this can be controlled from Washington, any more than Washington can decide on an exact definition for foundation livestock, producers of which are supposed to get most emergency feed. It's something that will have to be handled locally, for most part."

Best way to insure fair dealing in your area is to keep in touch with the local drouth committees. They are the groups that have been given power to determine who is and is not eligible for feed. Whatever instructions Washington may write, the job will be done well to the extent the local committees are fair and efficient.

• **Mexican Labor Program** — Continuation of the present Mexican labor recruiting program now can be counted upon for at least one more year. The House action to keep the program going for three years has been followed by Senate agreement to go along for one year. The administration had asked for one-year extension "to study" the program.

• **More Power to States** — Major moves to shift more authority out of Washington to the states, in line with Eisenhower Administration campaign promises, are not likely to be made until next year.

Reason is the desire of GOP leaders to await results of a study of federal-state relations that now has been okayed by Congress. Congressional action, to be approved by the White House, sets up a 25-man committee to do the study. The committee will report its findings to Congress by next March 1.

• **Farm Vote Worries GOP**—There now appears to be a good chance that Congress will extend present price supports of 90 percent-of-parity for cotton and other "basics" beyond 1954. Republicans are worried about the farm vote, and have become convinced that producers want supports at least as high as they are now.

The GOP has been doing some figuring, and has come up with the conclusion that the farm vote next year could lose them their thin edge of control in Congress. Republicans now control the House by only 10 votes. Shift of only a few farm votes could give the Democrats control.

The Democrats will have a tougher time changing things in the Senate, even though the GOP margin there is still thinner. Only 12 Republican Senate seats are to be on the voting block, compared with 21 Democratic seats.

• **An Academic Question** — Agriculture Secretary Benson's talk of reducing farm subsidies is to become increasingly academic as the election nears and farm emergencies continue. It is quite likely that the Secretary himself will soft-pedal his talk of changes until sometime in the indefinite future.

A recent tipoff came from his new Assistant Secretary, John H. Davis, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, who said, "It is more important to save the farmer from ruinously low prices than to take time out to switch farm programs now."

• Alabama and Georgia Gin Schools Held

GIN MACHINERY manufacturers, state ginning associations and Extension specialists have cooperated in holding a series of cotton gin operators' training schools in Georgia and Alabama July 7-17.

Practical training in better ways of producing quality cotton through use of modern ginning equipment and methods was featured at the schools.

The Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co. school for Alabama and Georgia ginners was held July 9 at the Cen-Tennial factory, Columbus, Ga.

Continental Gin Co. schools were held at Klein's Creamery Auditorium, Cullman, Ala., July 7; County Activities Building, Troy, Ala., July 9; O. S. Garrison Gin, Homer, Ga., July 16; and Alexander Bros. Gin, Lyons, Ga., July 17.

The Lummus Cotton Gin Co. school for Alabama and Georgia ginners was held July 10 at the Lummus factory, Columbus.

The Murray Company of Texas, Inc., held schools at City Hall Auditorium, Enterprise, Ala., July 14, and at the Murray plant in Atlanta, July 15.

Blake Named to CCC Board

Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, has been named to a special advisory board of USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation by President Eisenhower. Blake was one of five men appointed by the President on July 13.

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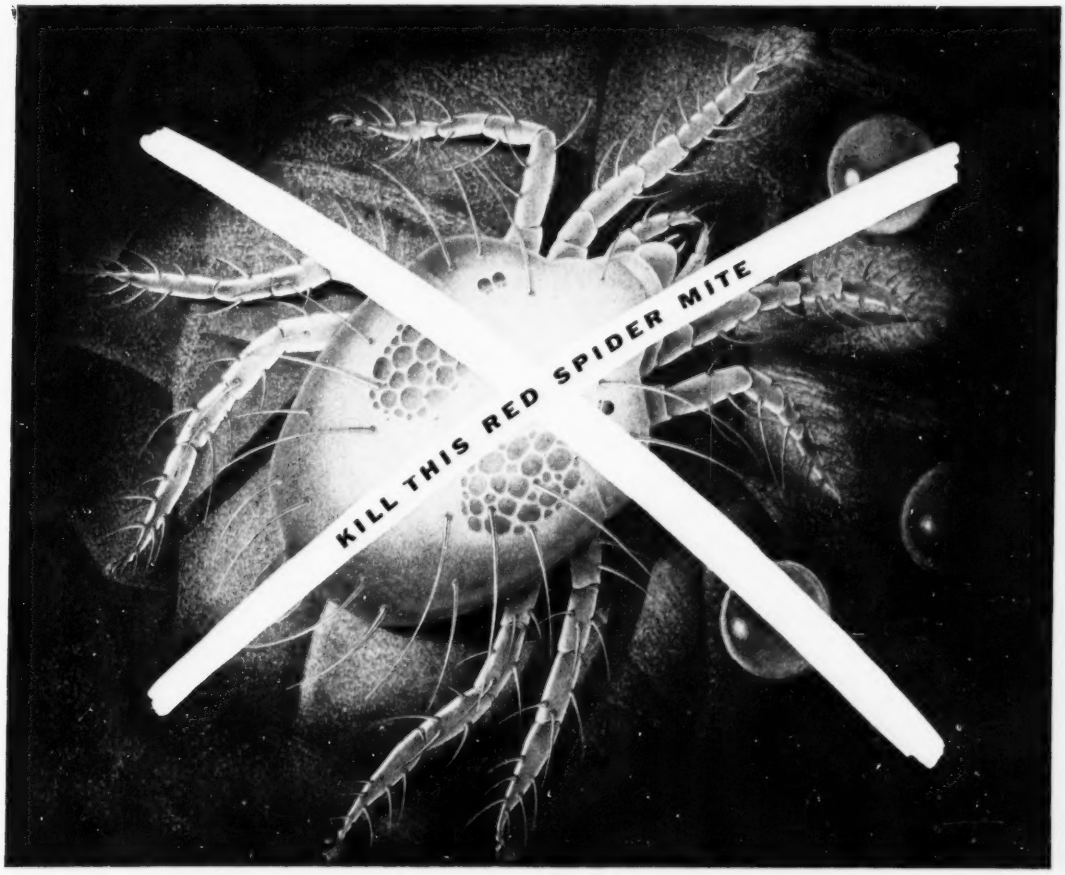

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Aramite is extremely easy to apply. It mixes well with sulphur and other commonly used insecticides and is harmless to friendly mite-killing insects. All these advantages plus Aramite's extreme safety and effectiveness add up to a more profitable cotton crop with greater quality yields.

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As Viewed from
The "PRESS" Box

• Gums Up the Market

APHIDS, through their "honeydew," are gumming up markets for irrigated cotton, says Marshall Thompson, New Mexico Extension Service, in a warning to growers to check for aphids until the last boll is in the sack. Last year, Thompson points out, saw very little insect damage, but extreme quality damage to lint because of "honeydew." To point up the seriousness of the situation, Thompson quotes from letters written by mills, including this quoation:

"We like El Paso cotton, but the sticky sugar content gave us so much trouble last year that at one time it looked as though we wouldn't be able to get it through the mill. Unless folks down there eliminate the bugs that cause this condition, I am afraid they are going to lose a market they have worked hard to build up for a number of years."

• Dangerous Souvenirs

VACATIONISTS going abroad often become fascinated with foreign plants and plant products. But USDA urgently requests that visitors leave all plants in their native lands. Many examples may be cited of plants and insects which have proved extremely costly to the nation's agriculture as a result of their being brought into this country by curious persons.

Plant quarantine inspectors at all ports of entry are awaiting a record influx of returning travelers and foreign visitors this summer. Last year such destructive pests as the citrus black fly, Oriental, Mexican, West Indian, and Mediterranean fruit flies, the pink bollworm, the golden nematode, citrus canker, brown rot of apples and pears and blackspot of citrus fruits were intercepted.

Anyone wishing to bring back foreign vegetation for special purposes should do so only after requesting a permit from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 209 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.

• Head Succeeds Loring

W. L. HEAD, Greenwood, Miss., has been named secretary-manager of the Southern Cotton Shippers Association effective Aug. 1, Charles J. Swayze, president, has announced. Head succeeds Sam G. Loring, who became executive vice-president and secretary of the American Cotton Shippers Association in May. Memphis is headquarters for the associations.

• Mexicans Sent Home

COTTON GROWERS in 21 Arkansas counties were granted permission to terminate their contracts with the Mexican workers prematurely. Decision to permit the growers to return the workers to Mexico ahead of the contract schedule came at a meeting of the Mexican consul and the regional director of the Bureau of Employment Security of the U.S. Labor Department in Memphis early in July.

All Mexican laborers who were in Arkansas for cotton chopping were to be returned to their homeland by July 15, according to Bayard Taylor, administrator of the security division.

The action affected several thousand Mexican Nationals, mostly in East Arkansas counties. The laborers were returned under the so-called Act of God clause of the migrant labor law.

"The act of God in this case is the drouth, which has reduced cotton crops and the further need for chopping labor," said a spokesman in Taylor's office.

Counties affected by the agreement are Ashley, Chicot, Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Drew, Jackson, Jefferson, LaFayette, Lee, Lincoln, Lonoke, Mississippi, Monroe, Poinsett, Prairie, Phillips, St. Francis and Woodruff.

• Condensed Centennial

CONDENSED MILK, now celebrating its centennial, is an example of invention and industry aiding agriculture. Bewhiskered Gail Borden, who had edited a newspaper in Texas during the revolt from Mexico and for whom a Texas county and its county seat are named, developed a successful method for condensing milk when he was past 50. Result: Last year, American farmers were paid $253 million for 6.5 billion pounds of milk that was condensed or evaporated.

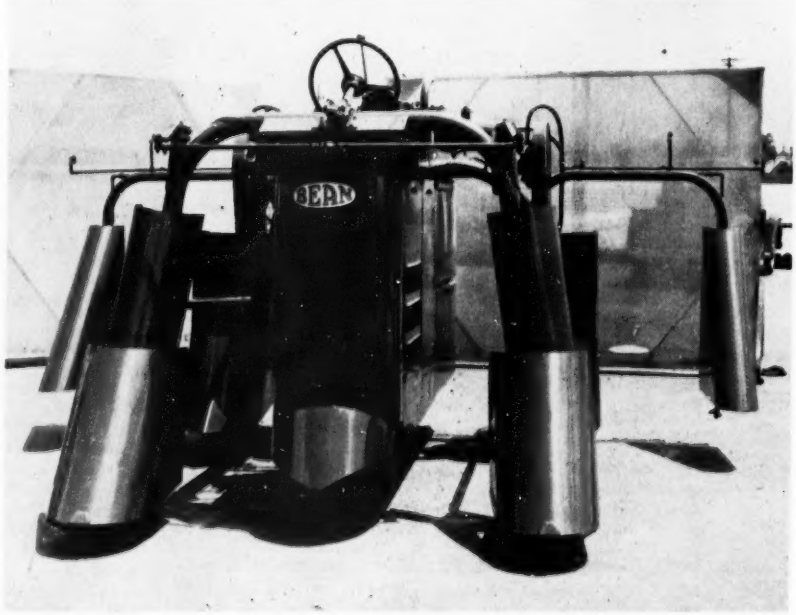
• Farms Most Dangerous

THE FARM has replaced the factory as the most dangerous place for children to work, says the National Child Labor Committee. Mrs. Gertrude Zimand, general secretary, calls attention to the hazards to children through increased mechanization of agriculture, and advocates a minimum age of 16 for operating tractors.

Sprinkler Irrigation Aids Greene County Cotton

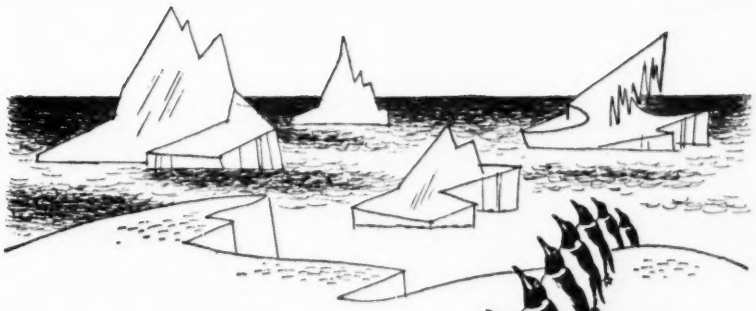
The first sprinkler irrigation system in Greene County, Arkansas, went into operation on cotton early in June on the farm of W. A. and J. M. Quinn. Effects of the new method were obvious within a week. Areas which had not been sprinkled were barren. Areas which had been sprinkled, even those done only a day previously, had cotton stands at regular intervals.

County Agent Harold Hicks, said that a recent survey in Lincoln County showed that areas not sprinkled produced three-fourths of a bale per acre; areas sprinkled once produced one bale; areas sprinkled twice yielded one and one-fourth bales; and areas sprinkled three times produced one and one-half bales last year.



John Bean Sprayer Designed for Superior Defoliation

THE NEW high-clearance, self-propelled John Bean sprayer is claimed by the manufacturer (Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.) to give results in defoliation much superior to airplane application. In a California test, cotton mechanically picked after defoliation by the John Bean sprayer brought the grower 5 cents per pound more than cotton from the same field that was airplane defoliated. The same defoliant was used in both cases. While the grower actually received 5 cents per pound more for the Bean defoliated cotton, such a difference cannot be consistently expected, Bean engineers state. They add, however, that upgrading through the use of the machine may well run 2½ to 3 cents per pound. The John Bean sprayer has a clearance of 5 feet, but has been successfully used in cotton 8 feet high.



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• Progress of the Crop •

THE DROUTH was dented, but far from broken, by showers to locally heavy rains that recently fell over much of Oklahoma and Arkansas and parts of Mississippi and northern and eastern Texas. Combined with cooler weather, this added moisture helped cotton; but it didn't materially alter the pattern set earlier—best progress in the Southeast, fairly satisfactory but late in the Far West, less favorable in the Midsouth and poorest in the Southwest.

USDA's first cotton report, on Page 36 of this issue, points out that 1.5 million of the 24.6 million acres in cultivation July 1 may yet be abandoned in drouth areas. Pre-July abandonment had been heavy, due to poor germination and stands, especially on Texas' High Plains, estimated to have only half as many acres as a year ago.

Insects continue to be more of a threat than a damaging factor for the crop in most states, although some areas report locally heavy infestations of weevils and other pests in various parts of the Belt.

Cotton over nearly all of **ALABAMA** is in good condition, making fast growth, blooming and fruiting. Many farmers are poisoning as the activity of boll weevils increases. Field inspections in nine northwestern counties showed 70 out of 72 fields infested with weevils at the rate of 248 per acre.

ARIZONA cotton is making excellent growth, with early fields laid up and late plantings being cultivated. Scattered showers and up to two inches of rain are reported in the Pinal and Cochise areas. Injurious insects are limited in number, although lygus, spider mites, bollworms and thrips are present in many fields.

Recent showers greatly improved the **ARKANSAS** outlook although most areas received only temporary relief and need additional rain. Cotton benefited and is growing well, with prospects fair to good except for lateness of the crop. Fields are clean and well cultivated but stands are uneven. In East Arkansas large acreages of cotton and soybeans failed to come up because of drouth. The insect picture is still favorable, although weevils are increasing and spotted infestations of other pests are reported.

CALIFORNIA cotton continues somewhat behind normal development, because of earlier cool weather, showers and soil crusting, but the crop is generally making satisfactory progress. Progress in the San Joaquin Valley now is satisfactory, with chopping continuing and some plants blooming; and growth is favorable in the Imperial and Palo Verde Valleys.

Soil moisture and growing conditions in **GEORGIA** generally are very good, as are the conditions and growth of cotton; but showers and humid weather have favored heavy weevil emergence and hampered control measures. Growers have been warned by entomologists that they face the worst weevil year since 1950. Of 194 fields inspected in 40 counties, 190 fields were infested during the week ended July 3, with an average of 904 weevils per acre in 23 untreated fields and 759 in six unpoisoned fields.

LOUISIANA was hot with only widely scattered showers until general rains fell July 13. Early cotton generally is making good growth, blooming and fruiting well. Stands of late cotton are poor to fair, and there has been considerable abandonment of May-flooded cotton that failed to germinate satisfactorily. First generation weevils are reported throughout the state. Garden webworm moths are numerous in cotton fields in the Natchitoches area. No pink bollworms have been found so far.

Showers and scattered rains have helped **MISSISSIPPI** cotton, but conditions remain critical for late cotton in northwestern and north central areas which have had little rain for two months. Early cotton is growing well, blooming and fruiting freely. Forty percent of inspected fields in 16 Delta counties were infested with weevils. Fleahoppers are blasting small squares in many Mississippi fields.

MISSOURI had scattered showers and below normal temperatures but continues dry in the southwest. Ripley County reports some feeding punctures from weevils in isolated fields, the earliest appearance of weevils reported in the state in many years. Much of the southeastern area has a light aphid population.

Cotton condition and progress are good in **NORTH CAROLINA** although moisture is extremely variable, ranging from dry to satisfactory. Weevil activity also varies although, in general, infestation is heavy and the peak of emergence is likely soon. Many areas report very light bollworm injury and increasing damage may result unless they are controlled. Spider mites have been found in some fields.

Drouth-relieving rains in **OKLAHOMA** except in the southern third of the state, improved cotton prospects. Condition is fair to good with some blooming and squaring. Weevil infestation has been increasing, but remains low and has not been alarming. Farmers are urged to inspect fields twice weekly for the next five weeks, starting poisoning if infestation reaches 10 percent. Fleahopper infestation is very spotted. Red spiders are increasing, with damaging numbers in Harmon, Kiowa and Johnston Counties. Grasshoppers are numerous in eastern areas, seriously damaging corn and alfalfa and doing slight injury to some cotton.

Cotton in **SOUTH CAROLINA** is developing well, and soil moisture and crop condition mostly are satisfactory. Weevils are reasonably well controlled but remain a major threat to the crop. Colleton, Allendale, Florence and Barnwell Counties report light bollworm infestations, and Florence County has several fields heavily infested by spider mites. Aphids are present in some areas.

TENNESSEE cotton prospects improved, with widely scattered rains in the western part. Cotton condition continues fair to good but some still is ungerminated. West Tennessee weevil infestations decreased early this month but bollworms are becoming a problem in some fields.

Cooler weather and too-scattered and too-light rains helped **TEXAS** cotton slightly, especially in the northeastern part, but the state generally remains seriously deficient in moisture. Cotton condition varies widely, with best progress in the northern and central Blacklands and eastern part of state. Hot, dry weather caused the Lower Rio Grande Valley crop to mature early, resulting in ginnings of 132,086 bales to July 11 against 16,519 to the same 1952 date. High Plains irrigated cotton progress has been fair to good but dryland prospects are very poor. Upper coastal counties have had a favorable season to date, but the prospect is poor in the Coastal Bend area, where cotton is opening prematurely and ginning is underway.

Northeast Texas is the critical insect area with heavy infestations of weevils, fleahoppers and lygus. Pink bollworms and weevils are building up rapidly in Lower Valley irrigated fields. Pink bollworms have been found in Hays and Fayette Counties, which were negative in 1952; and infestations are reported from the following counties which had no 1952 bloom inspections: Coryell, Falls, Lee, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Robertson, Travis and Williamson. Victoria, Calhoun, Montgomery, Matagorda and Fort Bend Counties report leafworms; bollworms are laying eggs rapidly in many central and eastern counties; and occasional fields show injury from spider mites in most areas. Late plantings are being injured by fleahoppers in central, north central and northeastern areas.

• Drouth Areas Order 40,000 Tons Meal

APPLICATIONS for cottonseed meal and pellets from drouth areas received to July 15 by the New Orleans office of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration totaled about 40,000 tons.

Texas counties had requested 27,838 tons, Kansas 1,080, Oklahoma 6,820, New Mexico 3,320 and Colorado 1,440 tons of meal and pellets.

In addition, drouth areas had filed requests for more than 1,200 carloads of corn, oats and wheat. Applications for the protein concentrate and grains are increasing rapidly.

Shafter Plans Greenhouse For Acala 4-42 Study

Construction of a $14,000 greenhouse at the Shafter, Calif., Experiment Station is scheduled to begin in a few weeks, according to John H. Turner, Station director. Acala 4-42 propagation work will be carried on in the new structure.

Prize cotton plants from the breeding fields will be grown in the greenhouse this winter, and genetic and disease studies will be made. Turner states, "The greenhouse will be used primarily to enable the breeders to speed up their program of plant improvements."

Financing of the greenhouse is being arranged through the cooperation of the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors, Turner says.

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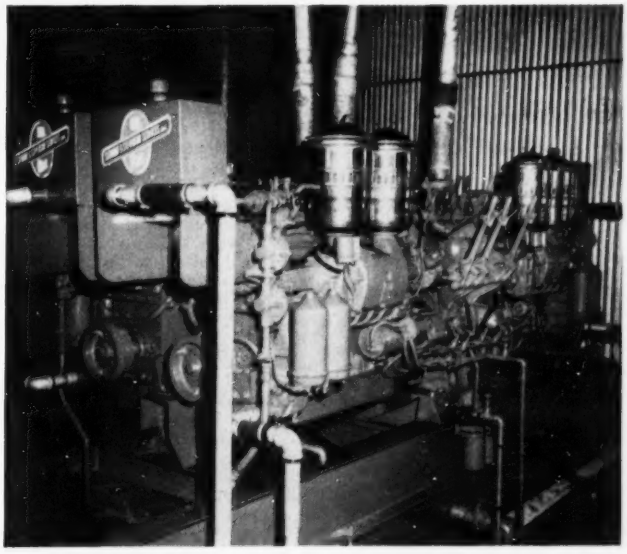

The Cooperative Gin at Edna, Texas is a typical example. Here a 425 continuous H.P. or 575 maximum H.P. Model 18103 (cotton gin model) General Motors Diesel Engine powers the completely equipped, newest model Murray 4-90 Gin. This GM Diesel is equipped for "Dual Fuel" and operates on low cost natural gas with a small amount of pilot oil.

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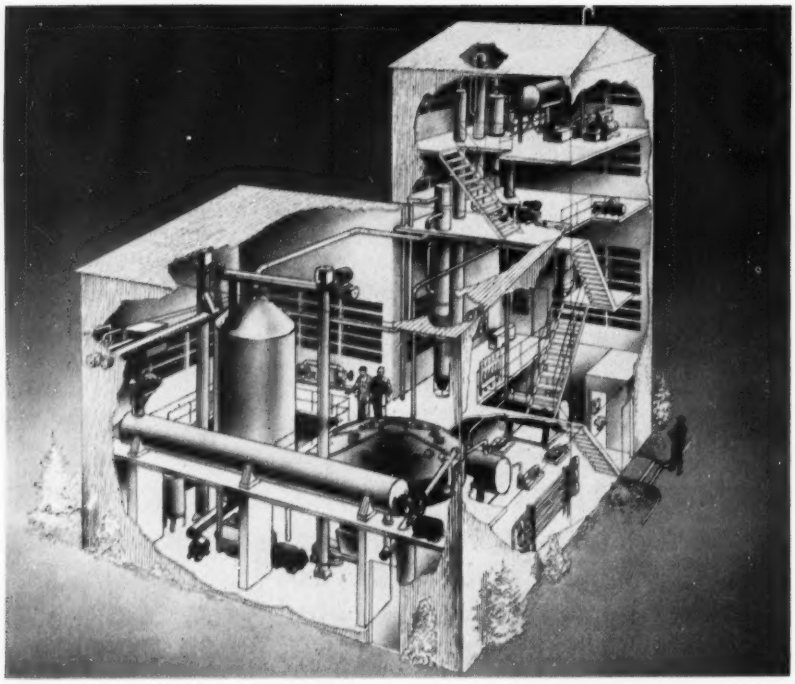

CUTAWAY VIEW showing simplicity of the new solvent "package plant" developed by the Lukenweld division of Lukens Steel Co. First of these units, to be operated by Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co., Jackson, Miss., is scheduled for completion this summer and will require only two operators per shift for seed cooking and oil extraction.

Lukenweld Solvent Plant Is Under Construction

One of the newest developments in the cottonseed industry is a series of "package plants" for the solvent extraction of oil from cottonseed, designed and engineered by the Lukenweld division of Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa. First unit of these unique new plants, to be operated by Mississippi Cottonseed Products Company, Jackson, Miss., scheduled for completion early this summer, will eliminate pre-pressing operations needed in other types of oil extraction processes.

The Lukenweld solvent plant is available with standard capacities of 75 100, 125, and 150 tons, and larger sizes. A compactly designed unit, the 150-ton plant, for instance, needs a space only 20 by 45 by 40 ft. in height and, Lukenweld points out, can fit into present plant arrangements with minimum engineering and construction changes.

Maximum use is made of standardized components, such as crushing rolls, pumps, fans and motors, and high-speed equipment has been eliminated. "Labor costs are reduced up to 75 percent," the manufacturer states, "because operation is simplified, continuous and automatic. A maximum of two operators per shift is required for seed cooking and oil extraction. The compact size, easy accessibility to all parts, and reduced number of major components mean less maintenance than required by other types of cottonseed solvent plants."

The filtration-extraction system is the result of new cooking and extraction techniques developed by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. Lukenweld states: "Getting the greatest amount of oil from the seed without loss of oil or meal quality is one of the major design problems. The Lukenweld process solves this by careful control of seed rolling and cooking conditions, and the manner in which the seed comes in contact with the solvent. About 98 percent of all the oil in the seed is extracted in this manner, and the oil is separated from the extracting solvent under such conditions that its quality meets the highest commercial standards."

The Lukenweld "packaged plants" for the direct solvent extraction of cottonseed oil are the latest development of a firm that has pioneered such mechanical and process engineering developments as jacketed steel rolls for drying, cooling and flaking; continuous sheeting machines; rotary press machines; and other special process equipment.

Dr. C. H. Fisher Attending Meetings in Europe

Dr. C. H. Fisher, director of USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, recently left on a trip to Western Europe to attend scientific meetings and to discuss research developments on the utilization of cotton and other farm products with leaders of science and industry.

He will be an official representative of the U.S. at the conference of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, which will convene at Stockholm, Sweden, on July 29. He will also attend the meeting of the Netherlands Chemical Association at The Hague, Holland, July 20, and the International Symposium on Macromolocules at the University of Uppsala, Sweden, Aug. 8.

• Cotton Aided Mount Everest Climbers

COTTON played an important part in the conquest of Mount Everest, says a report to the National Cotton Council from the British textile industry. Clothing and equipment used by the Everest expedition were carefully planned to provide strength, warmth and protection but to be limited in weight.

After practical experiments in the Alps and laboratory tests, a new fabric was chosen for outer windproof clothing and tents. A blended fabric, predominantly cotton, proved completely windproof after extensive tests in a wind tunnel with gales up to 100 miles per hour. Though light in weight, it was strong and waterproof. Equally important, where ice-axes and boulders offered constant hazards, the fabric was snag resistant.

The cloth measured up to all the requirements for the conditions expected on Mount Everest. Outer windproof parka suits, weighing only 3½ pounds, were made of this blended fabric, as were many of the tents used by the expedition.

All-cotton mittens were used to protect the hands from the heavy snow and cold. The outer mitten fabric was developed in Britain during World War II to protect Arctic convoy pilots. It helped save many lives with a unique "self sealing" construction which resists water penetration but still allows the cloth to "breathe."

Underneath windproof parkas, expedition members wore warm, lightweight, down-filled climbing suits made of cotton. Down-filled mittens also were worn under the outer mittens.

Various types of tents were taken. Many were made of the same fabric as the parka suits. The high percentage of cotton in the cloth gave to its weatherproof construction the "breathing" properties without which the tents might have been uncomfortably hot and muggy. The main tenting fabric was reinforced with strong cotton webbing, which could take the stress and strain to which mountaineering tents are subject.

All tents were constructed so that they could, for companionship, be joined together with weatherproof sleeves. Each tent was constructed for a special purpose. Two were base tents for the expedition. Fifteen large cotton tents were taken as far as possible to form the advance camp. For the specialist members of the expedition not directly concerned with climbing, pyramid tents were made. Small assault tents were designed for the climbers to use before their final ascent.

Other survival equipment was made from cotton. Cases for the inflatable mattresses were constructed from rubber-proofed, light cotton cloth. The mattresses were composed of several layers of air which provided insulation against the icy ground.

For the Sherpa guides, a sleeping bag made of waxproofed, shower-proof fine cambric was interlined with cotton sateen for complete insulation. Ground sheets were made from a special rubberized cotton sheeting developed for its lightness, impermeability and success in low temperatures. The sheeting was used for many purposes, including bags taken for respiration experiments and for lining the party's rucksacks.

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TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

In Cotton Congress Address

Lamar Fleming, Jr., Reviews World Cotton Situation

■ HEAD of Anderson, Clayton & Co. expresses concern over annual increases in carry-over, and outlines trends in per capita use of cotton and synthetics. Urges U. S. policies that will increase ability of other countries to buy our products.

IF THE WORLD goes on increasing cotton surpluses each year by almost 10 percent of the rate of use, it won't be long before cotton growers everywhere will be spending their effort and money on something nobody wants, LamarFleming, Jr., Houston, president, Anderson, Clayton & Co., warned in his discussion of the world cotton situation at the recent American Cotton Congress in Lubbock. Congress activities were reported in the July 4 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

"Under ordinary conditions," Fleming said, "I would not see occasion for great concern in a U.S. end-season carry-over equal to five months' distribution at this season's very low rate of distribution. Nor, under ordinary conditions, would I worry much about a foreign July carry-over equal to 7½ months' distribution at last season's rate."

Fleming added, however, that he finds reason for grave concern in the fact that we are adding to these carry-overs at the annual rate of three million bales —also in the prospect that the additions will be principally to the carry-over in this country.

He listed the interchange with other materials, changes in population and changes in per capita use of the end products, as the principal variables affecting cotton consumption in the world, which is now using 32 million bales annually while producing 35 million bales.

• **Synthetic Competition**—Greatest use of cotton is in apparel fabrics, Fleming said. In this use, the greatest interchange with other materials is with rayon. Annual world production of rayon has climbed from less than the equivalent of 100,000 bales of cotton in 1920 to four million in 1938, then to a peak of 8½ million in 1951 and eased off to 7½ million in 1952.

Fleming attributed rayon's spectacular production gains to the following facts: it is a sound and useful textile fiber; materials, labor and plants to produce it are available in Europe or Japan without expenditure of scarce dollars; construction of rayon plants was stimulated by U.S. and foreign government supports of cotton prices, and was greatly accelerated during the war by our severance from sources of silk, by military demand for rayon products, by preferential priorities for building materials and by special tax inducements.

He added that another stimulus was the wartime scarcity of textiles from natural fibers which caused many consumers to buy rayon products just because they could not find the same product in the fiber of their choice.

While there is no determining how much of the increased rayon production went into needs that cotton otherwise would have supplied, Fleming said the encroachment of rayon into the traditional fields of cotton apparel fabrics is a major and serious development.

The synthesis of other fibers, he continued, opens a revolutionary field with revolutionary potentialities. "Whereas rayon is vegetable matter, chemically converted to another form, they are non-vegetable matter, converted to similitude with natural vegetable and animal fibers. This offers the hope and the warning that chemists sooner or later will be able to synthesize fibers with any attributes that the textile industry may prescribe."

• **Population Trends**—Changes in population are of great importance to cotton consumption, the speaker pointed out, because population is just another word for the number of customers for the end product.

World population was 2.15 billion in 1938 and is about 2.48 billion today, an increase of 15 percent. U.S. population has increased 22 percent during the 15 years, and population outside the U.S. increased almost 15 percent. Thus, the number of customers is increasing at the annual rate of almost one percent in the world as a whole, and of almost 1½ percent in the U.S.

• **Per Capita Consumption** — "On the other hand," Fleming said, "world consumption was 30,600,000 bales in 1938-39 and the current rate is 32,000,000 bales, reflecting an increase of less than 5 percent. So it appears that the sales of our industry per customer have been on the downgrade. In fact, if you multiply these two consumption baleages by 478, representing the number of pounds of cotton in a bale, and then divide by the population figures, you will find that the number of pounds consumed per person was 6.8 pounds in 1938-39 and is 6.2 pounds this season, representing a decline of 0.6 pounds, or about 9 percent.

"Within the same period, production of rayon has increased by about the equivalent of 0.6 pounds per capita of the world's population; so that if cotton and rayon are considered together, the combined per capita consumption is about the same now as 15 years ago. However, the undetermined part of the rayon production that goes into uses for which cotton is not adaptive does not properly belong in a reconciliation of this kind.

"A United Nations publication shows comparisons of end-product use of cotton per capita in 1938 and 1951 by countries. The method of calculation is to add each country's consumption of raw cotton and its imports of cotton yarn and goods, then deduct its exports of cotton yarn and goods, and divide the remainder by the population. The result is the per capita quantity of cotton textile products available for use, which is presumed to approximate the quantity used.

"It shows the following changes between 1938 and 1951 per capita: increases from 21.6 pounds to 31.5 pounds in this country, from 14.1 pounds to 19.6 pounds in Canada, from 7.5 pounds to 10.1 pounds in Australasia, from 8.4 pounds to 9.2 pounds in non-Russian Europe, from 6.2 pounds to 6.4 pounds in Central and South America, and from 2.4 pounds to 2.6 pounds in Africa; and decreases from 7.5 pounds to 5.9 pounds in Russia and from 4.2 pounds to 3.3 pounds in non-Russian Asia.

"Aside from Russia, the European countries showing decreases are Austria, Bulgaria, England, Finland, France, Eastern Germany, Rumania and Yugoslavia. The Asiatic countries showing decreases are Burma, China, India, Indo-China, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Syria and Thailand. African countries in this category are Algeria, French Morocco, Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan. The decreases in the Western Hemisphere are in Brazil, British Guiana and British West Indies, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French West Indies, Guatamala, Mexico and Venezuela.

"The areas showing per capita increases over 1938, or no change at all, had the following populations in 1951: U.S. and Canada 169 million, European countries 230 million, Australasia 13 million, Asiatic countries 113 million, African countries 151 million, and other Western Hemisphere countries 50 million. The aggregate population of the countries with per capita increases is 726 million, or 30 percent of the 1951 world population.

"The aggregate population of the countries showing decreases is 1,709,000,000, or 70 percent of the world population."

• **Future Outlook** — After reviewing trends in economic conditions and per capita consumption in various countries, Fleming expressed the opinion that the future trend of per capita use of cotton, except as it is affected by interchange with other materials, depends greatly upon the trends in other countries, which broadly speaking are the raw-material countries and the countries where the people are slaves of the state.

"I think it is reasonable to hope," he said, "that we have seen the worst of the shock to the economies of the raw-material countries, so far as the origin of it is purely economic. So I would hope from year to year to see gradual improvement in standards of living and hence of consumption of cotton goods per person in Africa and South and Central America, except insofar as the purely economic factors may be negated by ineptness and mistakes of a political nature. On the other hand, when we look at the tremendously populous continent of Asia, many segments of it struggling to order themselves in an independence and autonomy for which they are so little prepared, I think we have to recognize that the agonies there are of the kind that only generations or centuries can cure. I believe a realist must look upon the present low standards of end-use in Southern Asia and the East Indies as normal standards for the next five or maybe 10 years.

"It seems to me the greatest possibility of substantial increase in per capita

end-use of cotton is in Eastern Europe and China, in the event that a real trend develops toward more amicable relations between the nations there and Western Civilization. For, if these developments bring on a freer interchange of goods between these nations and the rest of the world, standards of living and end-use cannot fail to benefit everywhere."

Fleming said he was hopeful that average end-use of cotton per inhabitant of the world will move gradually if slowly upward from its current level.

• **U. S. Must Help**—Fleming said that if we are to contribute to this trend, our aim must be to help bring about conditions that contribute to the ability of the peoples of all countries to secure and pay for the things they want, including cotton textiles.

"I do not mean rash spraying of our patrimony around the world; for reckless measures like that, if we go on with them, will end in our own impoverishment and leave us unable to do the sound things that would be of benefit. I do mean leadership of the world toward freer trade, which would enable the peoples of lesser means to sell more freely here and in the other countries of greater than average wealth and thus to buy more freely whatever they desire, including cotton goods and cotton. This is the 'Trade-not-Aid' that Churchill proposes.

"I also mean leadership of the world toward making it easy and attractive for men and capital to flow to the places where the least has been done to develop nature's resources, so that, instead of sitting around moping about prospective depressions, we will be planning and creating new booms in the only beneficial way—making more of nature's wealth available to man. I mean fundamental adaptation of our national policies and attitudes to the realities of our creditor position in the world and of the vast untouched possibilities which the world presents for further human enrichment, both in the material sense and in the happiness that comes when individuals and peoples attune their aims to the common good and progress of all. Our aims must be fundamental, reach to the root of things, for good to come of them."

• **Changes Needed**—Recent and present governmental cotton programs are poorly fitted to principles like this, Fleming continued.

"One part of it seeks to maintain a rigid price level. In times when normal play of economic forces causes prices in the world at large to work downward, this rigidity of prices here encourages full production when demand does not warrant it, piling up surpluses in the hands of the government, while the producers of other nations cut into our markets in the importing countries.

"Another part of it seeks to limit the piling up of surpluses by empowering the government to compel all growers of surplus crops to limit the plantings of their land in roughly uniform proportion. This has the purpose of reducing production of the particular crop on all farms in approximately uniform proportion, and thus of preventing the free workings of economic law, under which the major reductions would take place on the farms with the highest production costs; and an effect is to raise production costs, which tends to raise the price needed to keep growers solvent. A part of the value of the farm, corresponding to the owner's freedom to use it as he sees fit, is simply expropriated. Both the parts of this hodgepodge are efforts to divorce price and evolution from nature's economic law. Rulers and politicians have tried these devices periodically, throughout the span of history. Always they have broken down, because the price supports became too burdensome on the taxpayers and because it is not in the nature of man to submit to confiscation of what belongs to him—in brief, because the laws of nature are inexorable and eventually destroy any machination which men set up to defeat them.

"We are going to have to work away from the rigidity of these price supports and from the insupportable tyranny of acreage regimentation. To the extent that the change may militate against us price-wise, we must look for compensations that are in harmony with economic law, not for devices set up to circumvent it. The fundamental means at hand are to reduce costs of production by ever-improving efficiency, including untrammeled use of the land most suited to the crop, and to seek expanding and remunerative markets.

"If we go the path of freer trade, which a creditor nation cannot avoid without bumping its head against inexorable economic forces, we will find expanding markets abroad and will find that our increasing acceptance of other nations' goods will increase correspondingly their abilities to buy and pay for our cotton. I believe also that we will find that the increased volume of total trade implicit in this path will of itself increase the general well-being and the rate of use of cotton everywhere, here and abroad," he concluded.

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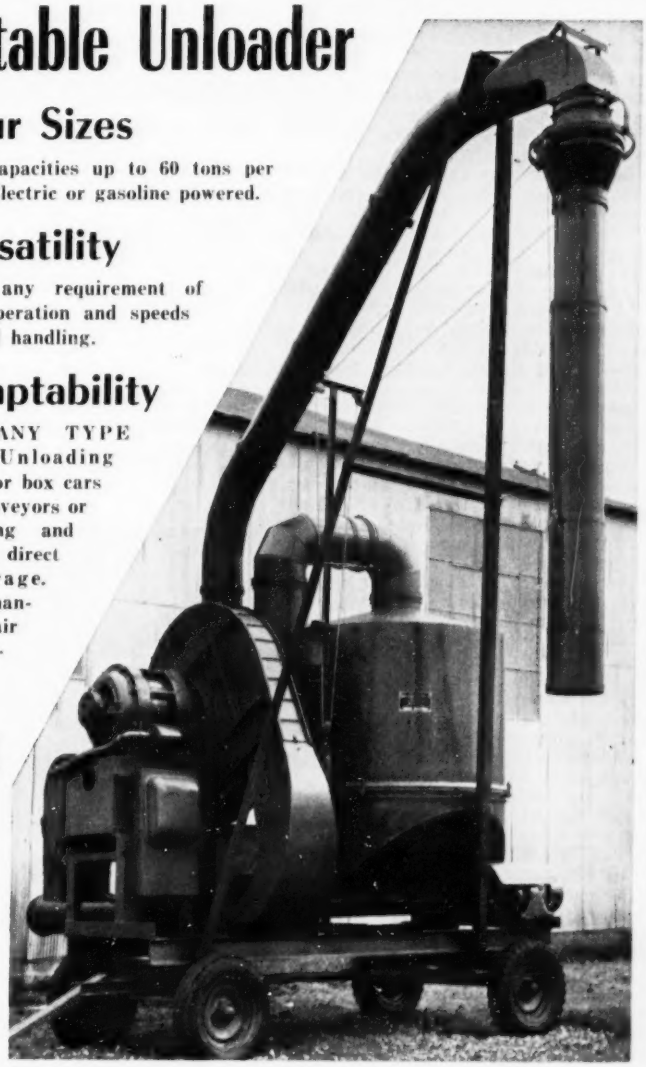

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• Irrigation Jumps On High Plains

A RECORD INCREASE in irrigation wells has put an additional 598,094 acres under protection from the continuing drouth in 45 Texas High Plains counties, according to Robert V. Thurmond, Texas A. & M. College irrigation specialist, Lubbock.

There were 18,036 wells last year, and this year farmers have increased pumping units to 24,304, Thurmond's survey shows, thus chalking up the biggest numerical gain in any single year. Acreage served by irrigation has increased from 2,465,454 in 1952 to an estimated 3,063,548 this year.

The 28 South Plains counties continued to lead in development of irrigation, and three of those counties—Lubbock, Hale and Hockley—have approximately 3,000 wells each.

Thurmond said the reports, which were submitted by county agents, indicate that as a whole the water level has not dropped sharply. Most of the figures submitted are estimates, but they represent the closest approximations available. This is the fourth year the irrigation surveys have been made by the A. & M. specialist.

Hale County has approximately 3,000 wells and had 1,850 in 1950; Hockley County shows an increase from 1,200 in 1950 to 3,000 this year; and Lubbock County, with 3,000 wells this year, had 2,300 in 1950.

Lamb County is close behind with 2,250 wells compared with 1,450 in 1950. And Swisher County is estimated to have 2,200 wells against 1,800 four years earlier. Floyd County has approximately 1,500 wells, Crosby County 900, Lynn County 725, Bailey 650, Terry 450 and Gaines 400.

Larger percentage gains were noted in southern counties of the South Plains where sandy soil and light rainfall have critically limited dry-land activity. Many of the new wells are located on farms which already had some irrigation.

Depth of new wells is about the same as for previous installations, Thurmond said. The survey shows that there has been a slight drop in acreage carried by each well in some counties. The area-wide average in 1952 was 136 acres per well, and it is down to 125 this year. In Hale County a slight increase was noted, while Lubbock County showed a drop in acreage—from 132 to 100.

Thurmond warned that some irrigation farmers may be applying too much water and taking away potential dollars in profits this fall. He said, however, that precautionary measures to save water can be overdone, but his observation of various farms in the area causes him to believe that much overhead in operation can be reduced.

An adequate survey of the amount of moisture available to the plant is necessary for economical irrigation, Thurmond pointed out. This moisture supply is at the lower level near the root system—not at the surface. To determine the amount of moisture available, it is necessary to determine the length of the cotton root.

To measure the length of the root, Thurmond advised farmers to dig the earth from around the plant and root and wash off the soil with water. This way, the true "reaching" capacity of the root may be gauged.

When the correct level has been determined, farmers may test the soil for moisture content by taking a sample and seeing whether it balls and holds firmly. If it does, it is holding maximum moisture. Thurmond pointed out that many soils in Lubbock County and adjacent areas can hold two inches of available moisture per foot of soil.

Thurmond recommended that tests of this kind be made at various points over each field, since moisture content can vary sharply in short distances.

Other recommendations included not delaying irrigation so long that the field cannot be irrigated before sustaining damage. The specialist also recommended checking penetration. If the soil is dry for only a shallow depth, the application of water may be light. Thurmond offered figures to compute the amount of water per application. Four hundred fifty gallons of water a minute will apply one inch over an acre in one hour, he said.

Oklahoma Ginning Tests Results Summarized

Results of ginning tests at the Cotton Research Station, Chickasha, Okla., indicate the following, according to an Experiment Station bulletin:

There is a slight grade increase from the addition of lint-cleaning units.

Drying temperatures are most effective at under 200° F.

Better results are obtained by placing the drier ahead of the extracting process.

Fifty percent more motes may be removed by the use of a reciprocating moting device.

Removal of green bolls from cotton stripped by frost is necessary, and best results are obtained by removing them before extraction.

More sticks may be removed by a modified huller front assembly than by the standard huller front.

Drouth To Limit Export Of Mexican Cotton

Mexico's 1953 cotton crop probably will not exceed 1.1 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), which is lower than during any of the three preceding years, says USDA. This is Mexico's third year of severe drouth, and lack of rain has been the principal factor in the reduced production picture.

Based on current forecasts, a total of 768,000 bales will be available for export during 1953-54, or about three-fourths as much as the estimated 1952-53 export figures.

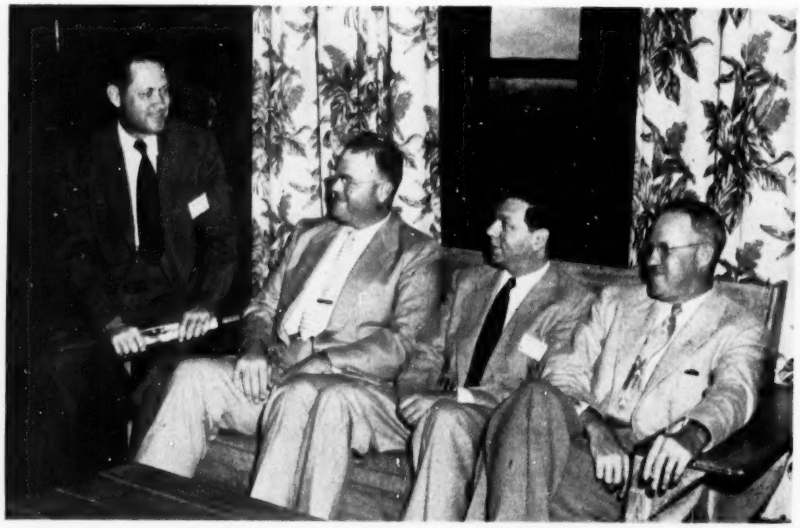
USDA points out that Mexico has marketed nearly all of its 1952 cotton crop, while more than 2.7 million bales of the U.S. 1952 crop will still be in stock at the end of the season.

Reason for the ready sale of Mexican cotton is price. The Mexican crop is offered freely at from 1.0 to 1.5 cents per pound below the supported prices for U.S. cotton and has attained wide acceptance in the world market.

Much of it is sold by U.S. companies but at prices lower than the support price at which they sell U.S. cotton, USDA says. For next year, however, the trade anticipates more difficulty in marketing Mexican cotton, because of large world supplies and declining prices. Factors favoring Mexican cotton are the facts that there is practically no exportable carry-over from 1952 crop and that Mexico can continue to look to indirect price protection resulting from U.S. price supports.

The Union of Mexican Cotton Producers recently passed a resolution calling for increase of the U.S. import quota for Mexican cotton.

• Barnwell County, S.C., ranks first in the U.S. in watermelon acreage, according to the U.S. Bureau of Census.



Talking Things Over at Asheville

SMILES on the faces of this group suggest that something other than research and educational work, topics which concern most of these men in their more serious moments, was the subject of conversation. Taken at the recent convention of Carolinas crushers, at Asheville, the picture shows, l. to r., Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, assistant director, NCPA Educational Service; Ed Hollowell, Atlanta, Educational Service field representative; Dr. Aaron M. Altschul, New Orleans, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, who addressed the convention; and W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N. C., 1953-54 president of the North Carolina association.

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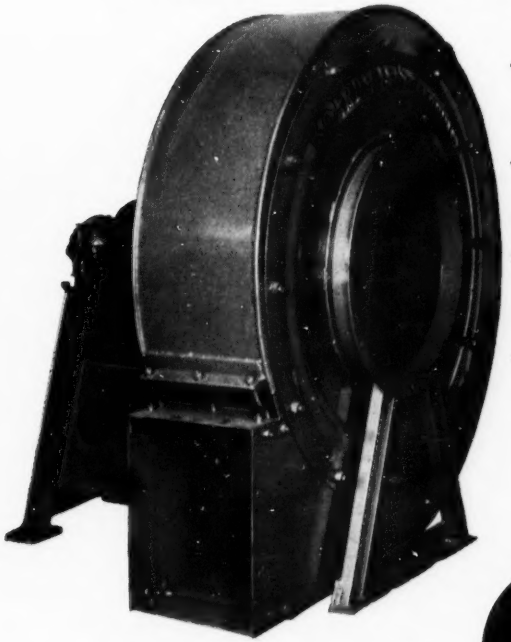

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FOR SALE—Two 36-inch Bauer Brothers ball bearing attrition mills—one belt driven and one direct-connected to two 40-h.p. 440-volt electric motors. Also one 36-inch and one 32-inch Bauer Brothers ball bearing disc hullers—belt driven.—Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—85" 5-high cooker—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141 and 176-saw Carver linters—36" Chandler hullers—filter presses— 26" and 36" Bauer Bros. Motor driven attrition mills—electric motors—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas, Telephone PRospect 5958.

NACOGDOCHES OIL MILL & REFINERY being liquidated—Carver 141 saw linters—Bauer Bros. cake mill and separating equipment—Continental double box baling press—junior votator—filter presses—boilers—large electric motors—pulleys.—Nacogdoches, Texas.

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FOR SALE—1—D-K, 4 cyl., 8 plunger, all h.p., back gear drive, hydraulic pump. 1—D-K model B. RH hydraulic cake former. Also 26" Bauer Bros. attrition mill direct drive 2-30 h.p. motors. Pump and former almost new.—Producers Co-operative Oil Mill, P. O. Box 911, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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FOR SALE—One 24-shelf tower dryer, one 1¾ million B.T.U. burner, one 45 inch hot air fan, and one 48" separator. Excellent condition.—Write Box "AH" c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton Gins, Compresses and Oil Mills. If buying or selling it is to your advantage to contact us. Only handle the best with the best price. Call, Write or Wire M. M. Phillips, phone Day or Night 5-8555, Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE IN IRRIGATED AREA—4-90 saw Cen-Tennial gins, electric, Super Mitchells 66", 2—10' bur machines, Super Jet Lummus lint cleaners, 12 unit tower dryer, 2 Mitchell dryers, machinery all steel, ginned about 6,000 bales. Price $68,000—$18,000 cash, loan on balance. Have 4-80 saw Continental, electric power, irrigated area. Price $40,000. Has $17,500 loan.—W. T. Raybon, Lubbock, Texas. P. O. Box 41, Phone 27802.

FOR SALE—Two 80-saw Continental gin stands, with electric motors, any part or all. Bargain. A. L. Luyat, P. O. Box 178, 22nd St. Station, St. Petersburg 3, Fla.

FOR SALE—Gins: 4-80 DC Hardwicke-Etter with split ribs and hot roll boxes. 5-80 DC Continental, F-3 brush. 4-80 glass front Murray with new style rib and lint flue. 4-80 all steel Lummus. Feeders: 5-66" Super-Mitchells with drier. 4-60" Standard Mitchells with drier. 4-80 Lummus LEF. 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter double V-drive with 4-cylinder after-cleaners. 4-80 Continental double X. Condensers: 2-70" steel Lummus. 1-60" steel Continental. 1-60" steel Harwicke-Etter. Bur Machines: 2-14' steel Wichitas. 1-14' steel Stacy. Separators: 2-50" Continental. 1-50" flat screen Hardwicke-Etter. Cleaners: 1 Lummus cleaner. 1—6-cylinder Stacy steel airline. 2-50" 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter wood inclined. 2-50" 4-cylinder Continental steel inclined. Electric Motors: 1-75 h.p., 1-40 h.p., 1 drier burner. 1 Hardwicke-Etter steel press and tramper. 1-25 h.p. boiler.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas, Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

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FOR SALE—4-80 saw, all steel, Hardwicke-Etter gin outfit with overhead cleaner, Super Unit Mitchells, Mitchell drier, late model down-packing all steel press and electric power. In good condition. A real bargain. $12,500.00 for quick sale.—E. W. Buffington, Farmers Co-op Warehouse & Gin Co., Boaz, Ala.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One set of used platform scales, size 34 ft. or up.—Farmers Gin, Box 947, Hereford, Texas.

WANTED—1-60" Super Mitchell extractor feeder V belt drive with hot air inlet. R. C. Ray, Box 161, Collins, Miss.

EQUIPMENT WANTED—Second-hand attrition mill. Quote price and advise condition.—Ada Milling Company, Ada, Okla.

EQUIPMENT WANTED—Wanted late model 90-saw gin to be moved. Location 11 miles west of Dimmitt, Texas on highway. Natural gas or electric power available. Best location in Texas if you have a late model gin to operate. Will sell you location for $1.00 per bale on first year's ginning, payable end of ginning season. Have 6,000 acres of own irrigated cotton that could make a bale to the acre to be ginned.—Miller Farms, 701 N. Main St., Fort Worth, Texas. Telephone Fortune 0429, residence Pershing 3936.

WANTED—There is a market for your good used gin machinery. I will buy one piece or a whole gin to dismantle. Buying now for my 1954 stock. Please advise year, make, condition and price first letter. Spencers Cotton Gin Sales Warehouse, Highway 81 North, Georgetown, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Two long staple cotton ginners, and one short staple ginner. These are year around jobs for the right men.—Producers Gin Company, Safford, Ariz.

NEED RELIABLE WHITE MAN to serve as assistant superintendent. Call or wire Taft Cotton Oil Company, Taft, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch

FOR SALE—1 Dutton horizontal boiler 35 h.p. Max 48—fully automatic—high pressure—in excellent condition—in use about three years. If interested write Box 14, Paris, Texas.

FOR SALE—One set of newly recut rolls for Allis-Chalmers 10 x 42, two pair high soybean cracking rolls.—Swift & Co. Soybean Mill, Champaign, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Must Move: 20 h.p. electric motor, four 40" fans, hydraulic ram and casing, plenty 11" galvanized piping telescopes, Wyes bucket elevator, fire extinguishers, bale scales and lots of good used belting.—Hugh Ramage, Wewoka, Okla.

FOR SALE—One butane burner complete, with large butane tank for Continental Gin Co. cotton dryer.—O. S. Garrison, Homer, Ga.

"Cotton Production and Distribution" Issued

Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, has issued the annual bulletin, "Cotton Production and Distribution," for the year ending July 31, 1952. A standard reference for statistics on cotton and cottonseed, the 75-page publication may be purchased for 25 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Western Europe's Use of Cotton Below 1951-52

Consumption of cotton in 15 countries in Western Europe for the year ending July 31, 1953, is expected to total about 6,275,000 bales, USDA says. The estimate is based on trends and consumption statistics for the first seven to nine months.

The estimate is about six percent less than the 6,655,000 bales used in 1951-52 and about 13 percent below the 7,180,000 bales consumed during 1950-51.

Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Spain show consumption figures that are likely to equal or exceed those of the preceding season. In Italy a drop of about six percent is expected.

Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland are expected to end the season with consumption totaling around 10 percent less than 1951-52. In the United Kingdom consumption is expected to drop about 12 percent, and the biggest drop, 27 percent, is expected in Austria.

■ **TROY PATRICK has been named manager of Western Cottonoil Co.'s Willcox, Ariz., office. He was formerly manager of the company's Animas, N. M., gin.**

• Soybean Convention Plans Developed

PRESENT-DAY PROBLEMS of the soybean industry will be discussed at the thirty-third annual convention of the American Soybean Association at Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Aug. 20-21, says Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, association secretary-treasurer.

A panel discussion on "Where Are Soybeans Going?" will be a feature of the final session Friday afternoon, Aug. 21. Speakers will cover marketing, soybean oil meal, research, world markets, the federal government and fats and oils, Strayer says.

A session on soybean production will be held Thursday morning, with speakers covering varieties, grass and weed control, fertilizer on soybeans and practical production methods. Soy products will be covered Thursday afternoon with speakers discussing how to expand the markets for soy products.

Session on marketing will be held Friday morning, and speakers will discuss grades, exports, prices, intelligent marketing, usage of urea, the administration in Washington and Canada as a continuing market.

The annual association banquet with presentation of honorary life memberships will be held Thursday evening. Other evenings convention attendants have their choice of the St. Louis municipal opera production, "Kiss Me Kate," seeing the Cardinals play Chicago or Cincinnati, and a river excursion on the steamer S. S. Admiral. The association is holding tickets for the opera and also the Cardinal games until Aug. 1, Strayer says. Members may obtain them through the association at Hudson, Iowa, until that date, he says.

People planning to attend the sessions should make hotel reservations direct with Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis.

Some Improvement Noted In 2,4-D Hurt Cotton

It is estimated that about 6,000 acres of cotton in the 10,000-acre block damaged by 2,4-D in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana, will not produce more than 25 to 30 percent of a normal yield. The damage was caused by 2,4-D applied to weeds and small trees by U.S. Engineers on the Morganza Floodway project early in June.

Plants in a 10-mile radius of the area sprayed are putting on some new foliage but are not fruiting. Elsewhere in the affected area, some cotton is blooming and may produce a near-normal yield.

Farmers are being urged by the Engineers to handle the crop in the usual manner so that it will be possible accurately to determine losses in yield. It is understood the government has agreed to reimburse farmers for loss of production due to the chemical damage, but only if they make every effort to obtain maximum yields.

Swift Moves Area Offices

District offices of Swift & Company's general feeds department have been moved from Omaha, Neb., to Des Moines, Iowa, it has been announced by A. C. Spierling, head of the company's general feeds department.

Fresno Oil Mill Starts New Office Building

Producers Cotton Oil Company, Fresno, Calif., has started work on a $338,000 office building, which is being erected near the main plant. Construction is scheduled to be completed late this year.

A. T. Mann, secretary-treasurer, said that the new building will house 40 offices, cafeteria, dining room and storage facilities. H. S. Baker is company president, and J. E. O'Neill is vice-president.

Use Gypsum Before Rains For De-salting Soils

Gypsum used to counteract the effects of sodium in irrigation water, especially in well water, is more effective if applied before rains, according to Frank C. Brunnemann, Cameron County Agent, San Benito, Texas.

This is true, he points out, because moisture is required to dissolve part of the gypsum so that it can go to work opening up the soil so that the salts can be washed out.

Brunnemann says that a common practice among growers who use gypsum is to apply this material when cotton stalks are plowed up so that the first available moisture will start leaching these harmful salts out of the soil. Gypsum may be applied with a fertilizer spreader.

Howard Kutzenberger, Harlingen, Texas, grower, uses about 400 pounds of gypsum per acre with good results, but Brunnemann states that a soil analysis should be made to determine the amount of material to appiy, since the correct amount will vary with different types of soil and different concentrations of salts.

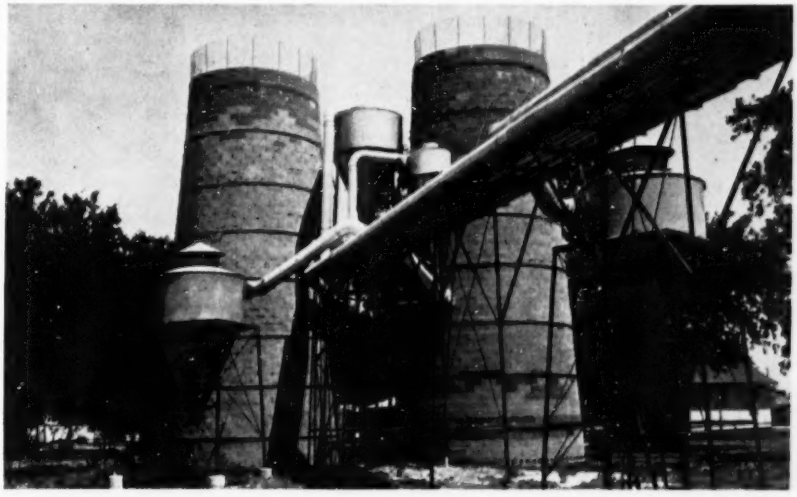
A procedure for rapidly de-salting turf-covered soils has been developed, according to the Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater. Soils containing as much as two percent of salt can be made salt-free in one season by using the following procedure:

Apply agricultural gypsum at the rate of three tons per acre, followed by two one-ton treatments at monthly intervals. Make sure the soil is wet at least 12 inches deep when the turf is watered, and that it is almost completely dry to the same depth before additional water is applied.

• Small Farms Lure City Workers

FARMING on a part time basis continues to be a strong lure for city workers, according to Owen W. Sherrill, president, National Institute of Farm Brokers. He bases his statement on the fifty-fifth survey of the real estate market made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Three-fourths of the 264 real estate boards reporting in the study look for prices of part time farms to be the same or higher during the next six months. Price outlook for full time farms is not as firm as that for part time farms, Sherrill said. Fifty-one percent of the communities surveyed expect sales prices of full time farms to remain at the current level for six months.



Above: Thrall Coop Gin Co., Thrall, Texas. John Krieg, Mgr.

JOHN KRIEG operates a double battery gin with 5-80 Murray stands and 4-90 Hardwicke-Etter stands. This gin should average around 5,000 bales per season.

After Mr. Krieg and the Coop members had inspected the many REYNOLDS BURR BURNERS built in Texas, they were convinced that this was the burner to do the job . . . and at the least cost to the ginner.

Mr. Krieg has set up his own system with Cyclones to remove the dirt and to reduce the air going to his burner.

These burners can be used for disposals at lumber mills as well as for various other commercial uses.

REYNOLDS BURR BURNER CO., Inc.

Phone: WI-1266
1814 S. Polk St.

DALLAS, TEXAS

Patent 2,642,826.
Other Patents Pending.

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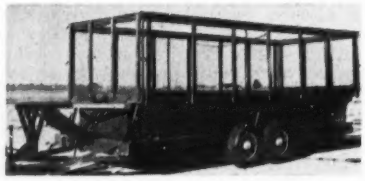

Designed For Faster, More Economical Handling of Seed Cotton Between Fields and Gins

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Designed both for economy and effiency, the new Barrentine Cotton Transport is an outstanding improvement over standard methods of handling seed cotton between fields and gins. The transport unit consists of a single carrier and as many removable cotton boxes as are needed, depending on the individual requirements of the user. To load, the trailer is backed under the box and it hydraulically lifts it to travel position. To unload, the carrier lowers the box to the ground and pulls out from under it.

IT'S ECONOMICAL — Your initial investment is approximately one-half that required for standard trailer units. Maintenance costs are reduced as much as 75%.

IT'S FASTER — The Barrentine Cotton Transport speeds up harvesting and ginning by keeping the seed cotton moving during the picking season.

IT'S VERSATILE — Can be used for hauling grain or cattle. With detachable sides removed, the bottom of the box will hold 200 bushels of grain.

Dealerships Available

Write For Illustrated Folders On This New Unit!

BARRENTINE

Manufacturing Company

Greenwood, Mississippi

Bibliography on Tung Wins Oberly Award

A bibliography containing nearly 3,000 articles and patents relating to the tung tree, the processing of its fruit and the chemistry and technology of the oil and meal has been published and has received the Oberly Memorial Award for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture.

It is identified as AIC-317 and is titled, "Abstract Bibliography of the Chemistry and Technology of Tung Products—1875-1950." It contains about 825 pages, and copies are available at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans 19.

Compilers of the bibliography are Dr. Ralph W. Planck and Frank C. Pack of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and Dorothy B. Skau, librarian at the New Orleans branch of USDA's library.

Animal Science Award

John Thomas Halbert, Texas 4-H Club member, has been awarded the first animal science scholarship given by the Texas Farm Products Company, Nacogdoches, Texas. Under the program, the recipient will work during summer months with dairy and poultry service men associated with the Nacogdoches firm. Object of the animal science grant is to show winners the relationship between technical training in school and practice in the field.

July 1 Cotton Report

The U.S. Crop Reporting Board estimates 24,618,000 acres of cotton were in cultivation in the U.S. July 1, 1953, compared with 26,922,000 acres in cultivation one year ago and 22,029,000 acres the 10-year average, 1942-51.

In reporting their acreage in cultivation July 1 many cotton growers included acreage which had been planted but was not up. They still considered this to be cotton acreage in cultivation. Based on all available information to date, the USDA report says, approximately 1½ million acres of such cotton may be included in the July 1, 1953, acreage estimate. Most of this acreage is in northwest Texas with a sizeable amount in Arkansas and relatively small acreages in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri. Any planted acreage of cotton that was either diverted to other crops or reported by farmers as abandoned before July 1 is not included in the estimate of acreage in cultivation July 1.

Severe drouth in Texas and very unfavorable weather in Oklahoma and the central Cotton Belt prevented germination of seed and resulted in considerable abandonment prior to July 1. Most of the non-irrigated cotton acreage in northwest Texas was planted in dry soil. Limited rains caused some germination but blowing sand, high temperatures and continued drouth have materially thinned stands. Much of the non-irrigated acreage in this area on July 1 remained in the "dust." Dry soil and high temperatures have also resulted in poor stands in west-central and southwestern Oklahoma. In Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, cool, rainy weather through May resulted in considerable replanting in late May. Soils dried rapidly and poor germination resulted. In many fields none of the late planted cotton has germinated while in other fields stands range from very thin to only fair.

In the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama stands are good and the crop has made satisfactory progress. Weevil infestation, however, was increasing rapidly in late June. Early cotton in the central belt is fruiting well under generally favorable conditions for weevil control. Drouth in Texas and Oklahoma has limited growth. Crop prospects are particularly poor in non-irrigated areas of southern and northwestern Texas. After a slow start cotton in New Mexico and Arizona developed rapidly during June. In California, cool spring weather and crusty soils resulted in an exceptionally large amount of replanting and considerable acreage is unusually late.

STATE	10-YR. AVERAGE ABANDONMENT FROM NATURAL CAUSES 1943-52 Percent	ACREAGE IN CULTIVATION JULY 1 (in thousands) Average 1942-51	1952	1953	1953 percent of 1952
Missouri	3.2	454	495	515	104
Virginia	3.1	27	26	30	115
N. Carolina	1.4	729	753	770	102
S. Carolina	0.6	1,068	1,109	1,080	97
Georgia	0.8	1,380	1,439	1,365	95
Florida	2.3	38	55	65	118
Tennessee	1.5	727	841	905	108
Alabama	0.6	1,552	1,556	1,590	102
Mississippi	2.3	2,431	2,399	2,430	101
Arkansas	2.6	2,002	1,910	1,885	99
Louisiana	1.6	870	899	920	102
Oklahoma	5.8	1,330	1,283	1,045	81
Texas	3.3	8,376	11,756	9,600	82
New Mexico	2.4	180	310	320	103
Arizona	0.5	264	669	678	101
California	0.6	583	1,407	1,404	100
Other States †	4.5	18	15	16	107
UNITED STATES	2.5	22,029	26,922	24,618	91
Amer. Egypt. ‡	1.0	53.9	113.2	84.0	74
Texas	1.3	13.7	37.0	27.4	74
New Mexico	3.8	8.3	22.0	19.0	86
Arizona	0.1	31.4	53.0	37.0	70
All other	—	—	1.2	0.6	50

† Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada.
‡ Included in State and United States totals.

• Cottonseed Products Program Outlined

U.S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture issued the following summary of the 1953 crop cottonseed products purchase program on July 6. Comments on the program are published elsewhere in this issue.

Crushers participating in the program must pay participating ginners not less than $54.50 per ton for basis grade (100) cottonseed f.o.b. gin point, with specified premiums and discounts for other grades. The program stipulates that for each ton of eligible cottonseed purchased by a crusher, Commodity Credit Corporation will offer to buy the following quantities of crude cottonseed oil, 41 percent protein sized cake or meal, and linters as a combination "package" in the specified areas:

Areas	Oil Lbs.	41% Protein Cake or Meal Lbs.	Linters Lbs.
Southeastern	308	870	192
Valley	324	865	179
Texas-Oklahoma	313	948	176
Arizona-New Mexico	336	873	182
California	339	922	202

The following schedules of prices to be paid by CCC were announced:

• **Oil**—For prime crude cottonseed oil the base price per pound, basis f.o.b. buyer's tank cars at crusher's mill, shall be as follows for the applicable area: Southeastern, 12.875 cents; Valley, 12.75 cents; Texas-Oklahoma, 12.5 cents; Arizona-New Mexico, 12.5 cents; California, 12.5 cents.

• **Cake or Meal**—For 41 percent minimum protein content, basis hydraulic or expeller bulk meal or sized cake, f.o.b. seller's cars at crushing plant, the purchase price per pound shall be as follows for the appliable area: Southeastern, 2.825 cents; Valley, 2.725 cents; Texas-Oklahoma, 2.725 cents; Arizona-New Mexico, 2.675 cents; California, 2.675 cents.

• **Linters**—For mill run linters sold on a cellulose basis or second cut chemical linters, the price shall be 3.50 cents per pound gross weight basis 73 percent cellulose yield. Premiums and discounts of .05 cent per pound shall be made for each variation on one percent, fractions in proportion, of cellulose yield from 73 percent. For first cut and mill run linters sold on U.S. grade basis the price shall be:

Grade		Cents Per Lb. Gross Wt.
U.S. No. 1	High	13.25
U.S. No. 1	Middle	13.00
U.S. No. 1	Low	12.60
U.S. No. 2	High	12.15
U.S. No. 2	Middle	11.75
U.S. No. 2	Low	11.00
U.S. No. 3	High	10.25
U.S. No. 3	Middle	9.50
U.S. No. 3	Low	8.50
U.S. No. 4	High	7.50
U.S. No. 4	Middle	6.50
U.S. No. 4	Low	5.70
U.S. No. 5	High	4.80
U.S. No. 5	Middle	4.00
U.S. No. 5	Low	3.75
U.S. No. 6		3.60
U.S. No. 7		3.50

The program also stipulates the crusher may tender products to CCC, conditioned upon the immediate repurchase from CCC of cake or meal at the current market price as determined by the Production and Marketing Administration. Also, CCC may at its option purchase slab cake or cottonseed flakes and chips, or require delivery of these products in place of sized cake or meal, at no discount from the base price specified above.

Other parts of the program announced on June 22 include price support loans to growers at $54.50 a ton for basis grade (100), and in areas where a cottonseed purchase program may be necessary, purchases at $50.50 a ton basis grade (100) cottonseed. The support reflects 75 percent of the May 15, 1953, parity price of $72.30 a ton for average quality seed.

Texas A. & M. Club Offers Agriculture Scholarship

The Lower Rio Grande Valley A. & M. Club has offered a $300 scholarship to Texas A. & M. College to a member of the 1952-53 graduating classes in Cameron and Willacy Counties.

In addition to the scholarship, the club is guaranteeing employment to the successful applicant, according to George Pletcher, Jr., scholarship chairman. To qualify, young men must be physically capable of holding an officer's rank in the army and interested in majoring in some phase of agriculture.

Interested persons should get in touch with Pletcher.

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Long Heads Carver Sales

CARVER Cotton Gin Company announces the appointment of R. D. Long as general sales manager, succeeding the late T. P. Wallace. Long received his operating experience at the two oil mills in Jackson, Tenn., and his Carver training under Wallace. He has been manager of Carver's Dallas office for a number of years. His headquarters will be in Memphis. Carver also announced that: H. T. Beard has been promoted to Dallas sales manager; J. R. Hamlett will be Memphis sales manager; C. L. Printup will continue in charge of the Atlanta office and H. H. Wamble in charge of the Fresno, Calif., office. "All of these men have had the benefit of many years of careful training under the late Mr. Wallace," the company states, "and the same Carver policy of cooperative service with the mills will be continued under the leadership of Mr. Long."

Bearing Demand Indicates Growth of Industries

SKF Industries, Inc., Philadelphia ball and roller bearing manufacturers, have announced the opening of a new district office and warehouse in Charlotte, N. C. Commenting on SKF's increased warehouse facilities at Charlotte, Richard H. DeMott, president, said: "The demand for ball and roller bearings is a traditional barometer for the state of buisness in general. The ever-increasing use of anti-friction bearings by Southern industry indicates its further growth and progress."

DeMott declared that the installation of modern equipment by Southern industry has been one of the main reasons why it competes favorably with other sections of the country. He expressed the opinion that this action has contributed as much to the region's progress in recent years as its natural advantages.

"Many industrial segments in the South have led their industries in the application of anti-friction bearings," DeMott continued. "Our bearing sales for such uses as paper and pulp making, cotton ginning, and food and chemical processing, have shown marked increases. In short, Southern industrial equipment is becoming increasingly more modern and up-to-date. This is borne out by the fact that twice we have had to expand our facilities in the South in order to meet the increased bearing demands.

"While there are a great many natural advantages in the South," DeMott stated, "Southern mill and plant operators are to be commended for keeping their plants and equipment abreast of the latest technological development."

David B. Eden, Jr., who has had wide experience as an SKF field engineer, is district manager in charge of the Charlotte office and warehouse. SKF will carry larger stocks of anti-friction bearings at Charlotte to serve industrial users in North and South Carolina, and parts of Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia. SKF also increased its Atlanta office and warehouse facilities in 1952.

Chemical Association Schedules Speakers

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association will observe its twentieth anniversary at the annual meeting at Spring Lake, N. J., Sept. 9-10-11, according to Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary.

Speakers for the sessions include Arthur W. Mohr, association president and head of California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.; J. Earle Coke, Assistant Secretary, USDA; and Brigadier General Joseph F. Battley, president, Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. Dr. L. Gordon Utter, Diamond Alkali Organic Chemicals, will head a panel discussion on technical problems.

Association Vice-President Paul Mayfield, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will preside at the sessions, and Secretary Hitchner will deliver a report.

Greenville Field Station Plans Farmers' Day

The annual farmers' field day held at the U.S. Cotton Field Station, Greenville, Texas, is scheduled for July 30, according to Dow D. Porter, station agronomist. Field tours will start at 8 a.m. and continue until 12 a.m. Stops for discussion during the tours will cover seven topics: small grains, insects, rotations and fertilizers, diseases and breeding, soil conservation, corn performance tests and cotton varieties.

In the afternoon station personnel and visiting specialists from the Texas Experiment Station and Texas Extension Service will be available for informal question and answer sessions. The Dallas Production and Marketing Administration office will display standard samples used in classing ginned cotton.

Dow points out that visitors are welcome at the station at any time and invites interested persons to visit.

Stewart Urges Pest Control

Frank M. Stewart, Alabama Commissioner of Agriculture, has issued a warning to Alabama farmers, urging them to control cotton pests this year. He points out that insecticides are cheap and readily available.

"Farmers cannot afford to neglect control of cotton insects this year," he says. "Although the boll weevil is the most important pest on cotton, other insects should be considered in any program of control."

Stewart states, "The wise farmer in southeastern Alabama will also control insects on peanuts, the cash crop second in importance only to cotton."

Hereford Association Honors A. L. Ward

A. L. WARD, above, Educational Director, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas, was recently commended by the American Hereford Association for his contributions to the improvement of the beef cattle industry. The national organization for the Hereford cattle breed presented Ward with a bronze scale model of the ideal type Hereford bull. The trophy is inscribed, "To A. L. Ward, True Friend of the Hereford Industry, with Sincere Appreciation, from the American Hereford Association." Jack Turner, secretary, American Hereford Association, announced the award. Turner has been actively interested in the objectives and contributions of the Educational Service and their effect on the livestock industry. He recently made this comment on the "1953 Feeding Practices" bulletin which is published by Ward in his work for the cottonseed crushing industry, "It is a book with a lot of character, beautifully done and very informative throughout."

July 27-31

Oil Chemists Plan Short Course

■ FOUR-DAY session outlined at Texas A. & M. Chemical engineering to be stressed.

The American Oil Chemists' Society will hold its annual short course in cooperation with the chemical engineering department of Texas A. & M. College at College Station, Texas, July 27-31. The course has been planned at the engineering level, according to Mrs. Lucy Hawkins, Chicago, secretary.

Speakers scheduled for the first day of the session are M. T. Harrington, president of Texas A. & M. College, address of welcome; H. D. Fincher, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, discussion of present extraction and oil processing methods; G. H. Hickox, Engineering Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn., hydraulic extraction of cottonseed oil; Dr. John W. Dunning, The V. D. Anderson Company, Cleveland, history and latest development in expeller and screw press operation on cottonseed; and B. H. Thurman, consulting engineer, New York, refining procedures—lye, soda ash, miscella.

Tuesday's speakers and their topics include Thomas W. Pratt, The M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, liquid-liquid extraction; Jim Hughes, Mrs. Tucker's Products, Sherman, Texas, hydrogenation; F. B. White, Foster Wheeler Corporation, New York, deodorizing; N. T. Joyner, The Girdler Corporation, Louisville, Ky., plasticizing of edible fats including shortening and margarine; R. P. Hutchins, French Oil Mill Machinery Company, Piqua, Ohio, basket extractors; K. McCubbin, Blaw-Knox Company, Chicago, rotocel and filtration extraction; William Stockdale, Stockdale Engineering, Philadelphia, DeSmet extractor; N. Hunt Moore, consulting engineer, Memphis, emersion type extractors; and Procter Thompson, Procter & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio, statistical methods and quality control.

On Wednesday, July 29, the following men will speak: White, vacuum techniques and selection of equipment; and Charles W. Bowden, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Philadelphia, a study of the fundamental theory of instrumentation and applications to practice.

On Thursday McCubbin will deliver a second address. His subject will be the economics of solvent extraction of cottonseed. Moore also will speak for the second time. His subject will be the economics of pre-pressing cottonseed with emersion type extractor. Other speakers scheduled for July 30 are James W. Hayward, The Lummus Company, Houston, a study of fundamental theory of heat transfer with methods of evaluating coefficients, and construction and pressure drop through equipment; E. B. Free, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Texas, safety; Bert I. Thorngren, Maintenance Engineering Corporation, Houston, process and boiler water treatment and its control; and C. S. Vercoe, Link Belt Company, Chicago, materials handling.

Friday morning Joe Rench, Napko Paint and Varnish Works, Houston, will speak on corrosion and plant maintenance, and Glen G. Reed, Oliver United Filters, will discuss filtration (winterizing). Dr. W. D. Harris, Texas A. & M. College, will talk on pumps—their selection, installation and maintenance. The short course will conclude at noon Friday with a luncheon and panel discussion. A golf tournament is planned for Wednesday afternoon.

Tuition fee for the four-day session is $50 and should be sent to Mrs. Lucy Hawkins, Secretary, American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

• Mellorine Output To Rise in 1953

USDA reports that 11,008,000 gallons of mellorine were produced in 1952 and that production this year is likely to be much larger. All of the 1952 production was in Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Illinois, with about 57 percent of the total in Texas.

The report said that easing of restrictions against the frozen dessert containing vegetable oils in other states is likely to result in increased 1953 production.

Cotton Picking Contest Will Be Held Oct. 1-2

Oct. 1-2 will be the dates for the thirteenth annual National Cotton Picking Contest at Blytheville, Ark., sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Charles R. Moore is chairman for the event, assisted by Ray Hall, Roscoe Crafton and Jack Robinson.

Be a *Big Step* Ahead of Your Competition . . .

Add more value to every bale ginned. Remove the grass, leaves and spots. The Moss Lint Cleaner can do this for you without lint loss.

The ginner with the Moss Lint Cleaner will be rewarded with more patronage, and this will be especially true if a volume of the crop goes into the loan.

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NEW ORLEANS

REDDING SIMS, *President*

• Insect Conference Held in Lubbock

C. B. SPENCER, Dallas, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, told a group of vocational agriculture teachers, county agents and others interested in insect control that an average $100 million loss in Texas is sustained each year from insect damage and that another $100 million goes to cotton diseases in the state.

Speaking at a special insect control meeting in Lubbock, July 7-8, Spencer pointed out that the South Plains of Texas is particularly vulnerable to quick attacks. Where other cotton areas have at least some warning, the time element is short on the Plains, he said.

Ninety-one persons attended the session, which was sponsored by the agriculture department of Texas Technological College, Texas Extension Service, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The crushers' group sponsored a banquet held at the Caprock Hotel July 7.

Spencer closed the session Wednesday morning with a discussion titled, "What About Pink Bollworm?" Other speakers included Neal Randolph, College Station, Extension entomologist; Dr. Donald Ashdon, Panhandle, director of greenbug research, Texas Tech Pan Tech Farm; Charlie Parencia, Waco, BEPQ; Don Jones, Lubbock, superintendent, Experiment Substation; Dr. George O. Elle, professor of horticulture, Texas Tech; and W. L. Owens, Lubbock, entomologist, Experiment Substation.

Dean W. L. Stangel, Texas Tech, made the address of welcome. Walter Labay, Plainview, area supervisor, Texas Educational Agency, was presiding officer Tuesday, and Ray L. Chappelle, head, agriculture education department, Texas Tech, presided Wednesday. W. H. Jones, Lubbock, district agent, Texas Extension Service, was master of ceremonies at the banquet, and Johnny Mitchell, Ralls, vocational agriculture teacher, and Bill Kimbrough, Crosbyton, county agent, told how they have cooperated in planning insect control programs.

Bruno Becomes Treasurer Of Spencer Kellogg

C. Lyndon Bruno has been elected treasurer of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y., processors of soybeans, flaxseed and cottonseed. Bruno, who formerly served as assistant traffic manager and as general traffic manager of the company's soybean division, has been associated with Spencer Kellogg since 1935.

Robert L. Beyer has been named general sales manager of the company.

C. M. Nall, Ginner, Dies At Helena, Arkansas

Funeral services for C. M. Nall, Helena, Ark., ginner, were held July 6 in that city. Nall, who was 64 years old, was a ginner on the James H. Pillow plantation and had lived in Helena for 32 years.

Survivors include three sisters, Mrs. W. E. Obryant, Grace, Miss.; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, Cleveland, Miss.; and Mrs. Chester Smith, Clarksdale, Miss.

11¾ Cents per Gallon CRUDE OIL PRICE Quoted 55 Years Ago

■ **OLD confirmations of sales of cottonseed oil to Cudahy Packing Co., found by A. C. Voss and D. A. Lacy, Sr., show interesting contrasts with today's methods of trading in the industry.**

COTTONSEED OIL is quoted by the gallon and barrel, with prices as low as 11¾ cents per gallon, or the equivalent of 1.56 cents per pound, in documents brought to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press office by D. A. Lacy, Sr., of Lacy-Logan Co., which has offices in Dallas and Memphis. These confirmations of trading in cottonseed oil nearly 60 years ago are of wide interest today because of their phraseology and the methods used.

Lacy borrowed the documents during a recent visit in Memphis with A. C. Voss, who is in charge of the refinery departments of Cudahy Packing Co. Voss, who has been with Cudahy for many years, and Lacy, who has been in the cottonseed products brokerage business for 44 years, were talking about earlier days; and Voss mentioned that he had records of every purchase of cottonseed oil by Cudahy as far back as 1894. These records revealed a confirmation of a trade in prime crude Arkansas cottonseed oil in February 1898 at 11¾ cents per gallon. In October 1898, a transaction is recorded in which Cudahy purchased prime crude cottonseed oil at 13 cents per gallon, f.o.b. Abilene Cotton Oil Co., Abilene, Texas.

A number of confirmations of purchases of cottonseed oil by Cudahy in 1894 in Texas were borrowed by Lacy. Each is handwritten with pen and ink, with no carbon copies and apparently no other record kept by the seller except perhaps a simple memorandum. Lacy calls attention to this as evidence of the integrity of industry members and their confidence in each other through the years.

He notes also that the documents confirm the fact that, for many years in the early history of the industry in Texas, sales of cottonseed oil were for "prime" crude oil; and the few transactions in refined cottonseed oil were "summer yellow" only. Also of interest is the fact that Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association apparently handled one of the transactions in the capacity of a broker.

Written on the Texas Association's stationery, when R. K. Erwin was secretary and the office was in the North Texas National Bank Building in Dallas, the confirmation is dated March 4, 1895, and confirms the purchase of prime summer yellow oil f.o.b. Farmersville, Texas. It reads:

"We have this day sold to the Cudahy Packing Co., So. Omaha, Neb., five hundred barrels prime summer yellow oil at twenty cents per gallon f.o.b. Farmersville, Texas, buyer's tanks. Three hundred barrels April delivery and two hundred barrels May delivery. Weights and quality guaranteed. Seller's 10 cents barrel commission. Sight draft attached."

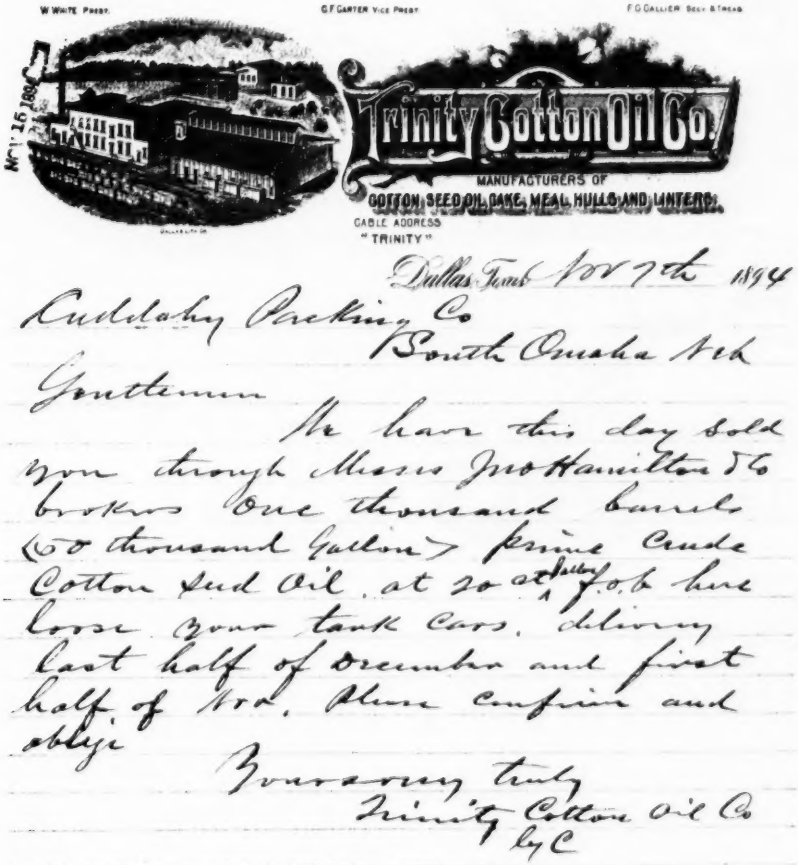
Dated Nov. 7, 1894, another confirmation is written on the letterhead of the Trinity Cotton Oil Co., Dallas, which lists W. White as president; G. F. Carter as vice-president; and F. C. Callier as secretary and treasurer. Addressed to Cudahy Packing Co., it reads:

"We have this day sold you, through Messrs. Jno. Hamilton & Co. brokers, one thousand barrels (50 thousand gallons) prime crude cottonseed oil at 20 cents gallon f.o.b. here loose your tank cars. Delivery last half of December and first half of November. Please confirm and oblige."

Landa Cotton Oil Co., New Braunfels, Texas, is the seller in a third transaction, also, through Jno. Hamilton & Co., "brokers in cottonseed oil and provisions," Dallas. Dated Oct. 19, 1894, this confirmation reads:

"We have this day sold to the Cudahy Packing Co., So. Omaha, Neb., through Jno. Hamilton & Co., brokers, Dallas, Texas, three tanks prime crude oil (containing 100 barrels each 10 percent more or less) at 19 cents f.o.b. New Braunfels buyer's tanks. Shipment first half of November. Quality and weights guaranteed. Seller's commission."

SHOWN HERE is a handwritten confirmation of sale of cottonseed oil at 20 cents a gallon in 1894 to the Cudahy Packing Co., written on the letterhead of Trinity Cotton Oil Co., Dallas.


W. WHITE, Pres't. G. F. CARTER, Vice Pres't. F. C. CALLIER, Sec'y & Treas.

Trinity Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON SEED OIL, CAKE, MEAL, HULLS AND LINTERS.

CABLE ADDRESS "TRINITY"

Dallas Texas Nov 7th 1894

Cudahy Packing Co
South Omaha Neb

Gentlemen

We have this day sold you through Messrs Jno Hamilton & Co brokers one thousand barrels (50 thousand Gallons) prime Crude Cotton Seed Oil at 20 cts July f.o.b here loose your tank cars. delivery last half of December and first half of Nov. Please confirm and oblige

Yours very truly
Trinity Cotton Oil Co
by C

Freight Rates Controversy

Cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed oil, meal and hulls are among a number of commodities involved in a controversy over freight rates between the federal government and the state of South Carolina.

The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized certain increases in the rates on these commodities. The Public Service Commission of South Carolina has, in its regulations, refused to permit carriers operating in that state to put the higher rates into effect.

The commission has ordered an investigation. It has ordered further that the governor and the Public Service Commission of South Carolina be formally notified of the investigation.

Proper Cotton Defoliation In Drouth Area Stressed

Proper use of chemical defoliants on cotton will be important this season, especially in drouth areas where plants are small and leaves hard to defoliate, says Fred C. Elliott, College Station, Texas Extension cotton work specialist.

In drouth areas, Elliott adds, cotton also is likely to be unattractive to hand pickers or pullers because of the low yield. Endothal or pentachlorophenol should, under these conditions, knock the leaf off to where it can be harvested with mechanical cotton strippers, provided that the chemical is applied correctly.

"There are in general about three sets of conditions under which we might defoliate and there are about three general classifications for the defoliant materials on the market," Elliott comments.

"1. Normal or ideal conditions, with dew present each morning, in which case calcium cyanamide is a good defoliant. The chlorate defoliants as sprays also should be satisfactory under these conditions.

"2. Fairly normal conditions, but with no dew and some winds, where spray defoliants will be necessary, but the plants are still active and where normal yields are expected—under these conditions the chlorate defoliants as sprays and the soluble form of monosodium cyanamide can be used.

"3. Severely drouth distressed cotton, where endothal and pentachlorophenol can be used, and under some conditions the liquid chlorates as sprays can be used."

Elliott says the following cautions are in order:

"1. Applications should be staggered to prevent greening up. Apply defoliants at about the same rate the machines can cover the field in harvesting.

"2. Furnish airplane pilots with flag men on the ground if defoliants are applied by plane.

"3. Follow the instructions as to the amount of water to use. This means considerable water hauling, but most failures have been due to use of too little water. It takes moisture to activate the defoliants, and under drouth conditions the high temperatures and dry atmosphere more than offset the fact that the plants are small.

"4. Avoid using unknown mixtures since these are highly dangerous and could cause severe and destructive gin fires."

Elliott points out that pentachlorophenol has been given a clean "bill of health" in regard to X-disease problems.

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feed mill equipment
No. 4 KELLY DUPLEX VERTICAL FEED MIXER
With grain becoming increasingly more important in the agricultural economy of the South, forward-looking cotton ginners have already adapted their operations to include Kelly Duplex grain handling and processing equipment. They've found that this equipment, designed and built for top efficiency, low maintenance and long life, is able to give them steady, year 'round business and employment ...greatly increased volume... and, above all, a GOOD profit. It can do the same for you!
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- ☐ Corn Cutter and Grader
- ☐ Corn Sheller with Blowers
- ☐ Regular Corn Sheller
- ☐ Pitless Corn Sheller
- ☐ Magnetic Separator
- ☐ Forced Air Carloader
- ☐ Model "M" Hammermill
- ☐ Model "S" Hammermill
- ☐ Electric Truck Hoist
- ☐ Corn Scalper
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- ☐ Attrition Mill Blower
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- ☐ Grain Feeder
- ☐ Grain Blower
- ☐ Complete Line Catalog

Pest and Weed Control On Fresno Program

Pest and weed control in cotton will be emphasized on the program of the Central California Agricultural Forum at 10 a.m. July 29 at the Student Union Building, Fresno State College, Fresno, Calif.

Dr. Guy McLeod, vice-president, Sunland Industries, will be moderator for a morning panel discussion on pesticides. Panel members will include Gordon L. Smith, University of California; Dick Break, L. R. Hamilton, Inc.; Dr. A. C. Sessions, California Spray Chemical Corporation; Luther Jones, University of California; Ed Swift, California Extension Service; and Bill Shilling, Sunkist Growers.

Bill Harvey, Extension weed control specialist, will lead the discussion of cotton weed control at the afternoon session. Chemical and electrical control, the effectiveness of using geese, late season control and winter weed control will be discussed. Members of the panel will be Murray Pryor, California Department of Agriculture; W. J. Wolgamott, California Electrical Farm Service; Chet Conley, Merced County Farm Advisor; Harry Schmall, Mendota; Herbert F. Miller, Jr., Bureau of Plant Industry, USDA, Shafter; Robert Drake, Coberly and Plumb Agricultural Chemicals, Hansford; and Richard Price, Mid-State Chemical Supply Company, Fowler.

U.S.-Canadian Trade in Farm Products Drops

Trade in farm products in 1952 between Canada and U.S. remained high, although below the 1951 dollar value, USDA reports. Cotton, corn, fresh fruit and vegetables accounted for over half of the $259 million value of U.S. exports to Canada last year; but cotton exports of 269,000 bales were 35 percent smaller than in the previous calendar year.

Feed grains were the leading commodities accounting for Canada's $281 million sales to U.S. in 1952, shipments of wheat, oats and barley showing gains over the preceding year. U.S. imports of Canadian cattle and beef dropped sharply from 1951.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• July 29-30—Tennessee Gin Operators Tour to U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss. For information, write M. T. Gowder, Extension Service, University of Tennessee, P. O. Box 1071, Knoxville 7; or H. C. Turner, Ripley, Tenn.

• August 20-21—American Soybean Association annual convention. Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• October 28-30—Seventh Annual Belt-wide Mechanization Conference. Gadsden, Ala. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

• Dec. 10-11-12—American Chemical Society regional conclave. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, general chairman.

1954

• Feb. 1-2—National Cotton Council of America, sixteenth annual meeting. Atlanta, Ga. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• Feb. 8-9—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint meeting. Austin, Texas. Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas, executive secretary and treasurer.

• Feb. 15-16—The Carolinas Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S. C., executive secretary.

• March 29-30—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

• April 5-6-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president.

• April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., executive secretary.

• May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland St., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

Retired Briggs-Weaver Salesman Dies July 8

Robert Fisher Hetherington, retired Briggs - Weaver Machinery Company salesman, died July 8 in Dallas. Before his retirement in 1949, Hetherington specialized in machinery used by cottonseed oil mills, cotton gins and municipal water systems. His acquaintance with industry personnel extended throughout Texas and Oklahoma.

Hetherington was associated with Briggs-Weaver for 45 years. He was born Nov. 18, 1877, in Indianapolis, Ind., and moved to Dallas with his parents at the age of two. He majored in engineering at Purdue University and was employed in his father's firm, Hetherington & Mason, a short time before joining Briggs-Weaver.

He was a member of the Trinity Methodist Church, Dallas, and served as chairman of the church's board of trustees for 30 years.

Survivors are his wife; two sons, R. F. Hetherington, Jr., Dallas, and Hugh Hetherington, Fort Worth; two daughters, Mrs. Arthur L. Clark, Dallas, and Mrs. Kent Lee, Amarillo, Texas; and 13 grandchildren.

2 National Favorites!

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Preferred for America's Salads. . . . More popular every day for Stir-N-Roll pastry and biscuits!

Snowdrift

Pure vegetable shortening . . . Emulsorized for quick-method cakes . . . makes digestible, good-tasting fried foods.

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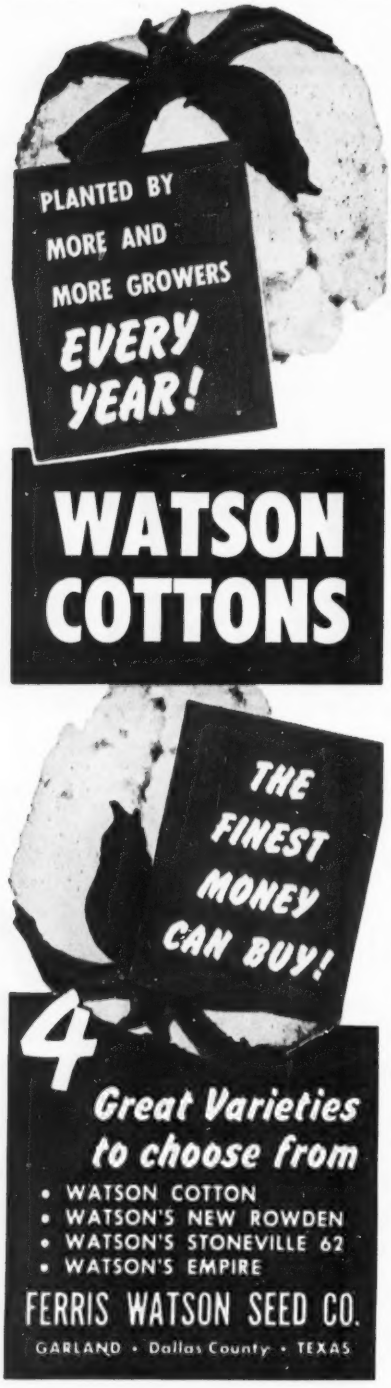
Rice Millers Hear Autrey

Rice industry leaders, mill supervisors and representatives of federal and state research groups met recently at Stuttgart, Ark., to hear Harry S. Autrey report on rice milling research being conducted in the pilot plant of the University of Arkansas' Institute of Science and Technology.

The three-year study, which has been contracted for by USDA, is directed by W. W. Grigorieff with Dr. A. M. Altschul, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, supervising.



Never Through Fishing

When fishin's done down here on earth,
And my last big catch is in,
I'll make the greatest trip of all
And fish with the Fisher of Men.

For when I hear the call to come
To that stream at the rainbow's end,
I'll lay my earthly tackle aside
To fish with the Fisher of Men.

I'll meet my pals at the silver falls,
Where the rivers of life begin,
And we'll learn how to fish all over again
As we cast, not for fish, but for men.
—Alf M. Pendleton.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Alf Pendleton of Dallas is widely known for his fine work as USDA Extension ginning specialist. Those who also know him as a first-class fisherman, as the editor does from first-hand experience, will not be surprised to find that Alf has turned to that wonderful sport as a means of expressing an inspiring Christian philosophy.)

Missouri Cotton Producers Name Committee Heads

Delta farm leaders have been named to head Missouri Cotton Producers Association committees for 1953-54, according to an announcement by W. P. Hunter, Sikeston, president of the MCPA.

The chairmen and their committees are as follows: O. H. Acom, Wardell, E. Moxley, Charleston — Bale and Grade Identification Committee; E. A. Story, David Barton, Catron—Drainage and Flood Control; Bob Foster, Sikeston, Maxwell Williams, Gideon—Educational; Harry Campbell, Lilbourn, W. E. Smith, Caruthersville—Executive; R. C. Davis, Charleston, Lyman Bowman, Sikeston—Feed, Seed and Grain; Jake Weaks, Sikeston, Crews Reynolds, Caruthersville—Finance and Membership; Tom Maschmeyer, Lilbourn, W. C. Bryant, Dorena—Labor.

A. L. Story, Charleston, R. F. Greenwell, Hayti—Legislative; Ralph Hubbard, Lilbourn, H. D. Ficklin, Charleston—Livestock; Bill Sikes, Sikeston, Joe Baker, Sikeston—Maid of Cotton; Chas. B. Baker, Kennett, E. A. Story—Policy; Jack Hunter, Sikeston, Don Thomason, Kennett—Production Clubs; T. A. Haggard, Steele, H. D. Ficklin, Charleston—Research; Raymond Lucy, Parma, Fred Copeland, New Madrid—Resources and Development; Roger Rhodes, Gideon, Nelson Tinnin, Hornersville—Soil Conservation; and Harry Campbell, Don Thomason—Taxation Committee.

Gin Bookkeepers' School Plans Are Completed

Final arrangements have been made for the third annual gin bookkeepers' school to be conducted at the Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, Texas, Aug. 10-14.

The course is designed for bookkeepers who are responsible for records of cooperative gins. All work will involve actual conditions, problems, entries and records. The course is designed to give the student with little or no bookkeeping experience the necessary knowledge to keep an accurate double-entry set of books for a cooperative gin.

Bookkeepers from any cooperative gin are eligible to enroll. Enrollment application and a $15 tuition fee should be sent to B. E. Schroeder, Texas Federation of Cooperatives, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

Instruction will be under the supervision of Jack D. Hines, business analyst, Houston Bank for Cooperatives. He will be assisted by a staff of bookkeepers and accountants. Individual instruction and assistance will be available to students.

Classes will meet from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day. Sponsors of the school are the Plains Cooperative Oil Mill; Farmers Cooperative Compress, Lubbock; Farm Credit Administration; Houston Bank for Cooperatives; and the Texas Federation of Cooperatives.

International Crushers Hear E. K. Scheiter

E. K. Scheiter, executive vice-president, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., spoke on "The Fats and Oils Situation in the United States" before the Congress of the International Association of Seed Crushers held at Scheveningen, Holland, on July 1.

Scheiter pointed out that the U.S. will continue to have a large quantity of fats and oils available for carry-over and world trade for several years unless crop weather is adverse. He said also that "the policies of the new U.S. administration cannot change the surplus outlook materially during the next two years."

The Staley Company executive told the Congress that "the new philosophy of producing what the market wants instead of what is made most profitable by government programs will, in time, have its influence. It must be realized, however," he continued, "that the production of oils and fats that has accumulated is definitely tied in with our total agricultural and industrial economy. Something so deeply imbedded in our economy takes considerable time for correction."

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To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

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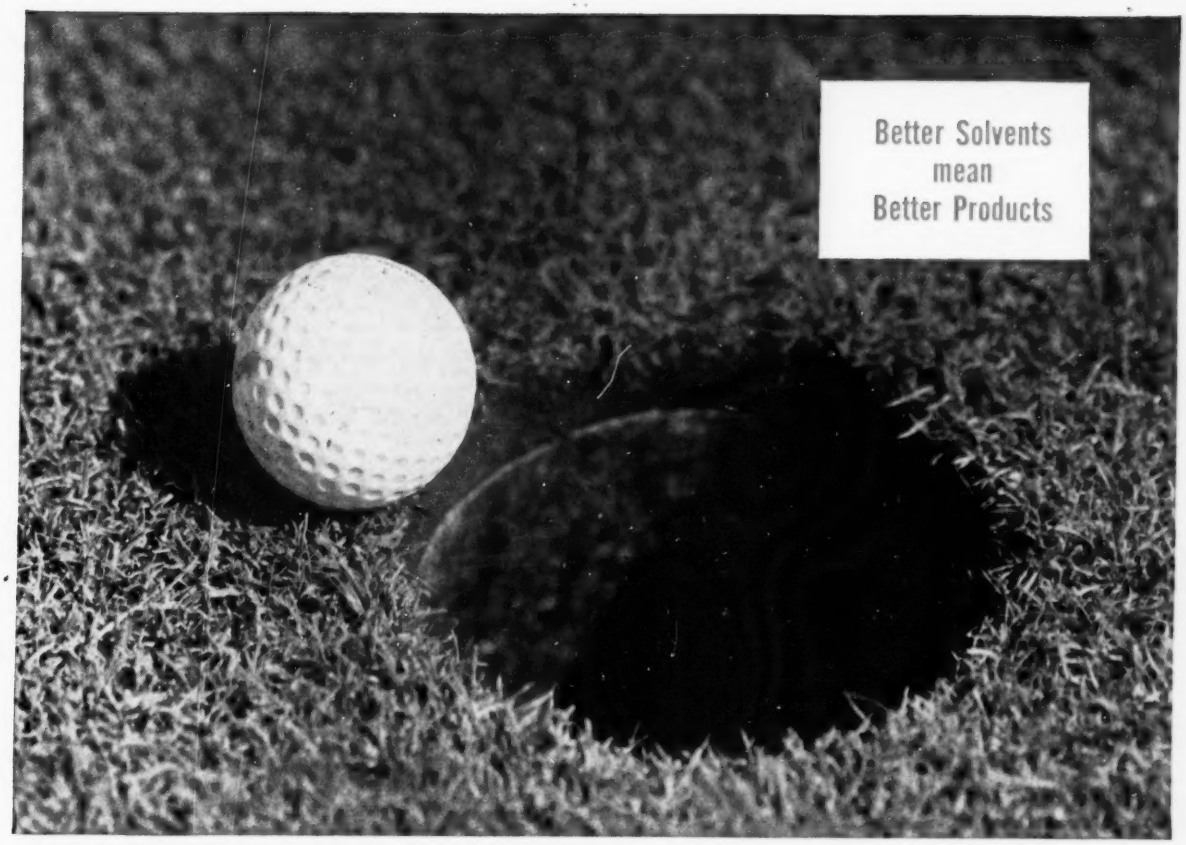

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Applications

SKELLYSOLVE B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about −20°F.

SKELLYSOLVE C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F.

SKELLYSOLVE F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about −50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D. Closed cup flash point about −20°F.

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: Solvents that "just miss" are like putts that don't drop. Both fail to score. But to keep your product at the top in quality, there's no substitute for the solvent you can depend on. Skellysolve!

Before you reorder solvents—check up on Skellysolve. Compare it for close boiling ranges. For low order of toxicity . . . sweet odor . . . and low sulphur content. Weigh the advantages of Skellysolve's minimum of unsaturates and pyrogenic decomposition products . . . and its minimum of excessively volatile compounds.

Look into Skellysolve's fast vaporization from oils and meals . . . its low end points . . . its freedom from greasy residues . . . and the low solvent losses reported by users. Check, too, into the uniformity for which Skellysolve is noted . . . uniformity assured by strict laboratory controls, unsurpassed manufacturing methods and the "will-to-do."

Interested in studying more complete technical facts? Write for free information. And if you have a special solvent application problem, the Skellysolve Technical Fieldman will be glad to try to help you.

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Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Practical Interpretation Chart for Soil Moisture

Per Cent of RAM** Remaining	Coarse (Sand)	Light (Sandy Loam)	Medium (Silt or Clay Loam)	Heavy and Very Heavy (Clay or Clay Loam)
	Texture Feel or Appearance of Soils			
0	Dry, loose, single-grained, flows through fingers.	Dry, loose, flows through fingers.	Powdery, dry, sometimes slightly crusted but easily breaks down into powdery condition.	Hard, baked, cracked, sometimes has loose crumbs on surface.
50 or less (Start Irrigation)	Still appears to be dry; will not form a ball with pressure.*	Still appears to be dry; will not form a ball.*	Somewhat crumbly, but will hold together from pressure.	Somewhat pliable, will ball under pressure.*
50 to 75	Same as coarse texture under 50 or less.	Tends to ball* under pressure but seldom will hold together.	Forms a ball,* somewhat plastic; will sometimes slick slightly with pressure.	Forms a ball;* will ribbon out between thumb and forefinger.
75 to field capacity	Tends to stick together slightly, sometimes forms a very weak ball* under pressure.	Forms a weak ball,* breaks easily, will not slick.	Forms a ball* and is very pliable; slicks readily if relatively high in clay.	Easily ribbons out between fingers; has a slick feeling.
At field capacity (Stop Irrigation)	Upon squeezing, no free water appears on soil but wet outline of ball* is left in hand.	Same as Coarse.	Same as Coarse.	Same as Coarse.
Above field capacity	Free water appears when soil is bounced in hand.	Free water will be released with kneading.	Can squeeze out free water.	Puddles and free water form on surface.

* Ball is formed by squeezing a handful of soil very firmly with fingers.
** RAM is readily available moisture for plant use.

Irrigating Cotton in Arkansas

(Continued from page 16)

ports from the irrigated cotton fields. In most cases there was a substantial increase in cotton yield of from one-fourth to one bale per acre.

One of the difficult problems was in getting a few rows left unirrigated in an irrigated field where other conditions were identical. When a number of farmers were asked why they did not leave a few rows unirrigated to see if irrigation was really worth while, the usual answer was, "By the time I got over to where the check rows were, there wasn't any doubt in my mind about cotton responding to irrigation so I just watered them too."

"When should I irrigate?" was the next question asked by farmers who were irrigating cotton or planning to do so. The best research information available locally was in Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin Number 455, "Irrigation of Arable Crops on a Rice Soil," which was published in June 1945 at Fayetteville. Research had shown that the soil moisture level was a good index as to when to irrigate. On experimental plots irrigation just before the plant reached the wilting point gave increases in cotton yield. When irrigating, the entire field must be covered before the wilting point is reached. The best time to put the farm irrigation system into operation would seem to be somewhere around the 50 percent available moisture level. The "feel" chart is practical for a farmer to use. Soil samples are taken from the major root zone of the crop, which usually is less than 12 inches for cotton in Arkansas.

In Arkansas, cotton may need irrigation any time between planting and picking, or from May to September. However, the more common time when cotton needs irrigation, from the standpoint of peak plant use and lack of rainfall, is July and August. Two or three irrigations, or enough water to bring the plant root zone up to field capacity, seem adequate. There have been years when only one irrigation was needed, but four irrigations might be needed some years.

Increase in cotton yield which can be credited to irrigation in Arkansas has varied from zero to over one bale per acre. During dry years increases of one-half to three-fourths of a bale per acre are not uncommon. Over a 10- or 20-year period average increases in cotton yield from irrigation are estimated at 25 to 30 percent. An important point to consider is the elimination of crop failure due to drouths. If the farmer of today can stand only two and one-half crop failures, as the economists tell us, supplemental irrigation or the lack of it can determine his future in agriculture.

The important question about supplemental irrigation is, "Will it pay for itself and make a good net return?" In looking at this question let us assume that a good farmer will make a bale of cotton per acre. Using our conservative estimate of a 25 percent yield increase, supplemental irrigation would result in a yield of 1.25 bales per acre. At 32 cents per pound, the increase in lint yield would be worth $40 per acre plus $7 for seed at $66 per ton, or a total gross increase of $47 per acre. Now let us assume an irrigation cost of $15 per acre plus $12 per acre for ginning and increased cost of production, making a total of $27 per acre. A net return of $20 per year per acre, plus the insurance value of irrigation against drouth and a reduction in anticipated yield, looks mighty good.

Sources of water for irrigating cotton vary considerably. The conventional well with a turbine pump is not a standard, as is the case for 90 percent of the rice grown in the state. However, the number of wells with 8- or 10-inch turbine pumps is increasing rather rapidly. A considerable portion of the water for cotton irrigation has been taken from streams and bayous common to the cotton-producing area of Arkansas. The horizontal centrifugal pump has been used for taking water from these surface sources. The most popular sizes have been the 4-, 6- and 8-inch pumps. The most recent development has been the use of 2- and 3-inch driven wells in areas where the water will stand within 20 feet of the surface at the time irrigation water is needed. These have been used individually and in groups of up to 12 wells connected to one horizontal centrifugal pump.

The flow from a single 2-inch well has been measured when as much as 60 GPM was being pumped. Three-inch wells have given about 100 GPM per well. Since this is only the third season for the driven irrigation wells in this area, their life expectancy is not known. The cost of such an installation is the material plus any driving expense. For example, four 2-inch wells spaced 20 feet apart and driven to a depth of 60 feet would take 240 feet of 2-inch pipe at 50 cents per foot, $120;four driving point strainers at $15 each, $60; 60 feet of 3-inch pipe at $1 per foot, $60; plus fitting, about $10; making a total of $250 plus driving cost. Probably the flow expected from the four wells would be 150 to 200 GMP which should irrigate about 30 acres.

Both surface and sprinkler irrigation have been used successfully. No research work has been done in Arkansas comparing the sprinkler system with the surface method as has been done in California. While the irrigation research on cotton at the Cotton Branch Experiment Station, Marianna, has been with sprinklers, most of the farmers have used the furrow method of irrigation. However, during the first part of June 1953, several farmers purchased sprinkler systems to get cotton up.

1953-54 Edition of NCPA Rules Is Published

National Cottonseed Products Association has published the 1953-54 edition of the rules governing transactions between members of the association. Price of the publication is $1.25 per copy. Association members receive one copy free, and may purchase extra copies for 75 cents each from the NCPA Executive Office, 19 S. Cleveland St., Memphis 4, Tenn.

■ **JOE LEE McMAHON is the new manager of the Paymaster gin at Animas, N. M. He was formerly a company crop inspector.**

• Meetings on Cotton And Seed Plans

USDA's Cotton Branch is holding three meetings in cotton areas to acquaint growers, ginners and others with the new loan program and cottonseed support program, and to give compress and warehouse representatives information about new forms to be used, according to information received by the National Cotton Ginner's Association.

Meetings have been announced for July 20-21 at the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta; July 22-23 at the Claridge Hotel, Memphis; and July 24-25 at the Adams Hotel, Phoenix.

Ada Bob Chandler Named To Secretaries' Board

Mrs. Ada Bob Chandler, NCPA Educational Service secretary, Dallas, has been appointed to the executive board of the Big D Chapter, National Secretaries Association. Mrs. Chandler will serve as interchapter council representative.

The National Secretaries Association, an organization of secretarial employees,

MRS. ADA BOB CHANDLER

seeks to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of secretarial work in all branches of business. The group promotes improvement programs for employed secretaries and works with schools and colleges in developing improved training courses for prospective secretaries. These activities are closely coordinated with recommendations of leading business executive groups.

Nearly every member of the cottonseed crushing industry has had occasion to hear Mrs. Chandler's courteous telephone answer and read the exceptionally neat letters which carry her "ABC" stenographic mark. Educational Director A. L. Ward points out that, "While Mrs. Chandler is still a young lady, she has belonged to the cottonseed crushing industry longer than she did to her mother." He adds, "We are delighted that this recognition has come to Ada Bob from those in her own occupational field. Because of her outstanding ability and willingness, we have found it desirable to increase her responsibilities and the scope of her duties in our work."

E. M. (Ed) WOMBLE, shown at left, has recently joined Wonder State's staff as vice president and general manager. Mr. Womble is well qualified to serve the ginning and oil milling industries by virtue of his long experience in this field with Lewis Diesel Engine Company, of Memphis, and Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc., of Houston.

We are also pleased to announce our recent appointment as Le-Roi engine sales and service representative for Northeast Arkansas, Southeast Missouri and Western Tennessee.

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Weather Talks Stepped Up As Southwest Cusses Drouth

■ While the Southwest, with good reason, cusses the weather out, attention of scientists once more is riveted on it. Whether we like it or not, they philosophize, since contemplation is their business and they can afford time for it, the weather is here to stay. Big question being asked the researchers by ranchers and farmers, however, is what they can do about it.

A roundup of the latest from the weather research front reveals little more than usual that we can be sure about, either (1) to end or control drouth, or (2) to predict weather with accuracy, so that we at least know what is going to hit us. While appearance of a cloud, silver-lined or not, would be a welcome sight for sore eyes in many areas, there is still considerable doubt among scientists that it could be "seeded" and made to drop its rain—unless it was in a mood to "cry" in the first place. Recent and somewhat controversial sessions of weather experts on rain-making come down to about this:

Cloud-seeding is a trigger that can bring rain. However, substantial amounts apparently may be precipitated only if there is a large supply of moisture already present. Since artificial rain occurs under much the same conditions as the natural product, it is not yet known how effective seeding may be.

About the problem of accurate weather prediction, there appears to be at least one school of thought contending that future reporting can be precise as to the minute rain will fall, and to the fraction as to how much there will be. Theory is that gains in the science of electronics will lead to a weather "brain" that does the job for us.

* * *

SPEAKING OF the weather, the world IS getting warmer, the American Geophysical Union was told recently by a Johns Hopkins scientist. The reason given is the increasing amount of carbon dioxide in the air due to burning of coal. A century and one-quarter from now, it is estimated, the temperature could be some four percent higher than it is, on the average.

* * *

Weather Prophets without Honor

■ Because he often predicts weather we don't want, or makes a bum guess, the weatherman is a prophet accorded little honor. For these reasons, official weathermen in Washington are not advertising the fact that some of their harried number think the worst is yet to come on the drouth front. They are suggesting that the drouth, next year if not before, may penetrate some 200 miles north, and also spread to the east. While agricultural leaders think we should be prepared for the worst, and therefore appreciate the guess, they are also saying bad cess to it.

* * *

PRODUCTION IN Chattanooga of pure cotton used in Eastman Kodak film is halted each time there is an atom blast in Nevada. Reason: the air at Chattanooga becomes radioactive enough to affect the film's cotton base.

* * *

Stain-Proof Fabrics in Sight?

■ Some researchers think that stain-proof fabrics are a distinct possibility in the future. General Electric chemists reportedly have discovered a new method of treatment that repels liquids and foods more successfully than anything to date, in laboratory tests. The treatment is with a silicone solution that is said to remain in clothing through soap-and-water washings.

Another prospect that would be of particular interest to the cotton industry is reported from the GE research front: namely, that the solution leaves cotton fabrics with a softer quality, and better drape.

* * *

LATEST OFFICIAL report from USDA on use of chemicals on cotton weeds says this: In 1952, growers reduced production costs as much as 10 cents per pound; almost one-fourth million acres were sprayed for weed control; difficulties were encountered, but "increased use of herbicides in cotton is expected."

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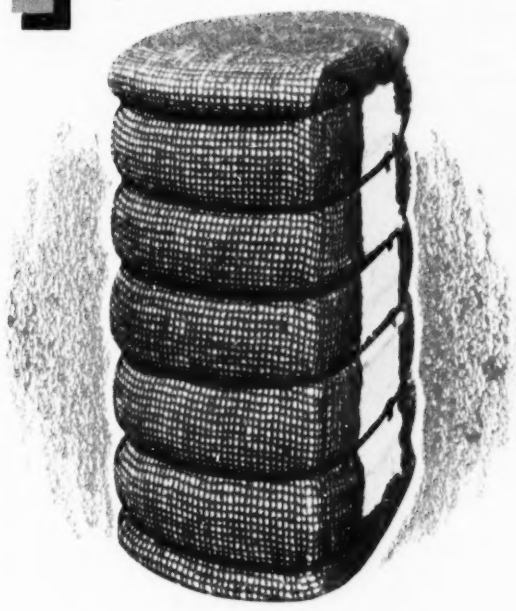

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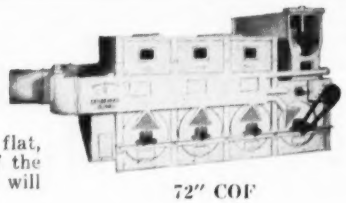

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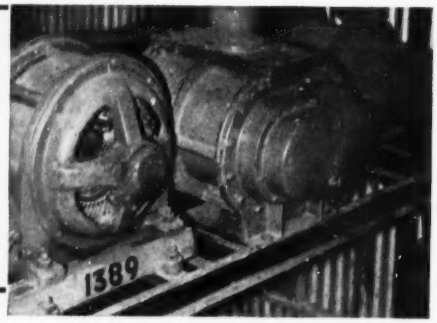

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Accident Control

(Continued from page 13)

this is true whether you carry your own insurance, carry it with a mutual carrier, or insure in a stock company. Assistance is available to you through numerous sources as to how and what to do in order to control accidents, yet the application of these "hows" and "whats" is strictly a prerogative of management and predicated on a sincere interest interpreted in terms of action. So, your interest in accident control is justified from a rate standpoint.

A second reason that would justify your interest in accident control is associated with your profit dollar—to increase your profits. In the first reason cited, we pointed out the need for reducing a fixed operating expense, which is influenced to a degree by all gin operators. Now, I would like to elaborate a little on the bearing that an accident, which results in a personal injury, has on an individual gin operator's profits.

Here is an accident that actually happened in one of the gins we insure. A ginner was replacing a belt on a drive shaft pulley and became entangled in the pulley and sustained a broken arm and other internal injuries. The medical cost for doctors and hospital was $250 and the indemnity or compensation was $450, or a total cost of $700, which was paid through the medium of insurance. Did the insurance company actually sustain the loss—for the time being, yes; in the long run, no. The ginning industry will be charged the cost of this indemnity plus a legitimate profit to the insurance carrier for handling this transacttion for the ginning industry. This $700 is a tangible and insurable cost and will be prorated throughout the industry in the form of insurance rates, and the individual operator will bear his prorated cost.

Is this prorated cost all the expense associated with this accident, as far as this individual gin operator is concerned? Let's see if it is. An investigation of this accident developed the following facts. The injured ginner would not be able to return to work until next season; the belt in question would not stay put due to faulty hanger bearing anchorage; in the process of the employee becoming entangled in the belt and pulley, the hanger was completely dislodged and the shaft damaged, necessitating a six-hour shutdown for repairs. Prior to the accident it was necessary to rebelt the pulley quite frequently each day, requiring from 5 to 15 minutes each time to do so; at the time of the accident the yard was full of cotton waiting to be ginned and the area in question was serviced by two other competitive gins.

You may say quite a few factors; yes, they are numerous; yet, these were the factors involved, and it would be most revealing to learn of the numerous influencing cost factors associated with any injury which only a proper investigation of the accident will bring out. Now that we do have these other factors, it is most evident that this particular gin operator did sustain additional uninsurable losses as the result of the accident. These losses were in the form of (1) lost production for six hours, (2) cost of equipment repairs, (3) expense of hiring a new ginner, (4) customer relationship, (5) loss of efficiency associated with other delays and interruptions, and (6) loss of revenue.

A detail study over the years by com-

petent sources indicates conclusively that these uninsurable losses in industry in general cost, on the average, four times more than the insurable losses. Thus, the gin operator sustained a loss of $2100 that has a bearing on the amount of profits the gin operator will make. So, whether we realize it or not, the interest in accident control does have a bearing on how much profit will be made.

Your interest in accident control will enable you to discharge your legally and morally imposed obligations and responsibilities. As the owner and operator of a gin, you are required by law, rules, ordinances, and other regulatory measures of varying intensity to provide safe working conditions. You also have a moral obligation to provide reasonably safe working conditions, and there is no way that you can transfer these responsibilities or have them assumed by others. Here again, these responsibilities rest solely with you, and your interest in accident control will enable you to discharge these obligations and responsibilities.

Another reason to be interested in accident control is that common sense, as well as the very nature of industry, dictates that you, as management, are responsible to a large degree for the acts of your employees and the existence of physical or mechanical conditions that cause accidents. This might be a controversial question, so let's examine the proposition a little closer to see why this is so.

Let's just start from scratch, say with nothing but the idea of going into the ginning business and the necessary capital. There will be a multitude of decisions to be made and questions to answer: where to locate the gin, what size, type of gin, kind of power, what equipment to buy, how to arrange the equipment, conditions under which it will be used, kind of maintenance, selection of employees, what you want done, rules and regulations to govern the action of your employees and dealings with your customers. These questions and many more, will require an answer. No doubt you would secure advice and counsel from various sources at your command in making decisions; yet, the responsibility for the end results is ultimately yours, irrespective of this assistance and advice.

If the selection, arrangement, use and maintenance of the equipment is such as to create mechanical or physical hazards, they exist as the results of management's decisions. The same is true as the results of the selection, handling, and use of materials. In the light that your decisions result in the type of people you employ, the training or instructions they receive and the supervision offered, then the unsafe acts of your employees can also be traced back to the decisions of management. So, regardless of how you might be inclined to view the matter, management is responsible for the existence of unsafe mechanical or physical hazards and the unsafe acts of their employees. Due interest and appropriate action in the matter of accident control will better enable you to discharge these two responsibilities as dictated by common sense.

While we are discussing mechanical and physical hazards, along with unsafe acts of employees, this might be a good time to enumerate some of the measures that you, as an individual gin operator, might employ in an effort to control accidents.

So far in this discussion, we have cited the need for an interest in accident control. Any action that might be aimed at controlling accidents will, of a necessity, have to be predicated on this interest. Not only is this interest necessary, but of even greater consequence is concrete evidence of this interest to the employees of your organization. This evidence of concrete interest can be incorporated into a safety program, outlining definite policies and procedures which will receive your full support.

Whether you do this formally or informally will depend to a large degree on your wishes, size of your organization, how far you want to go, and other influencing mediums. Irrespective of the formality of doing this, the basis of the proposition should be based on the fact that you do not want people hurt in connection with your operations and, further, you have set out policies and procedures which you are going to put into effect to try and help them to keep from getting hurt.

Of first concern would be the physical aspect of your gin, including both the matter of equipment and the yard—open screw conveyors, exposed gears, faulty ladders, absence of catwalks where needed, tripping hazards, lack of tools or poorly maintained tools, inaccessibility to points of operation requiring frequent access, power lines within reach of customers riding atop of loads, adequate maintenance. All of these and

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similar conditions have been and are always a source of accidents.

A detailed physical inspection of the gin by competent personnel should be made prior to the start of the season and correction made as needed. A periodical check of the equipment during the ginning season is also necessary. The responsibility for keeping the machinery and equipment as free fram hazards as possible should be delegated to a responsible person. Either this person should be authorized to make the corrections needed or else he should be charged with the responsibility of reporting to management any deficiencies in need of correction for management's disposition.

Many concerns set aside certain days of the month or week for a detailed safety inspection of the equipment and machinery and require that a report, either verbal or written, be made to management that no harzardous conditions were noted or, if noted, what they are, along with suggestions as to how they can be corrected.

The delegation of responsibility for safe mechanical conditions not only provides you with needed supervision but also gives evidence to your employees of your intent to operate in as safe a manner as possible and instills in your employees a healthy interest for control of accidents. It is truly remarkable how the average worker responds to the examples and influence of the boss; this is true equally for bad examples and good. Take the ginner who is the excitable, boisterous and more or less irresponsible type, and you find just about such people working for him, or at least displaying these qualities. On the contrary, take the genial, efficient, methodic and quiet-spoken ginner, and you will find the men under him possess just about the same characteristics.

If the key personnel in your organization will display a healthy interest in the matter of safety, you can be sure that the same will be true of the men working under them. In the same light, you can bet your last bale of cotton that unless you, as management, display this interest to your key personnel it will never exist in your organization. So, as far as the mechanical and physical hazards of your plant are concerned, they exist to the extent that you desire—to eliminate such hazards requires a sincere desire and effort on your part to eliminate them. The adoption of a policy and procedure that will control these hazards and the delegation of responsibility to key personnel for the implementation of these policies and procedures will give you a satisfactory answer as far as this portion of your accident control program is concerned.

The second, and most likely the greatest source of accidents is the unsafe acts of your employees. Now, what can be done to influence or control this cause? As is the case of mechanical or physical hazards, a sincere and concrete interest on management's part to control these acts is necessary. I'll grant they are by far harder to control, yet they can and are being controlled throughout industry.

First consideration is the type of men you employ. Generally speaking, employ the best that is available to you, even though the best that is available may not always coincide with the type of man you know is needed. At least, if you have a choice, exercise care and concern. After all is said and done, you are going to entrust many thousands of dollars worth of machinery and equipment to the care of almost any employee you have. Not only would this dictate care and concern in making a choice, but it would almost justify effort to create a choice, where normally none exists or the choice is limited. Too often do we find the case of the job fitting the man rather than the man fitting the job, and for no other reason than the easiest thing to do is to hire the first guy that comes along.

Though ginning operations may not call for a skilled technician, yet they are sufficiently involved to require some degree of intelligence and good common sense based upon a background of a mechanical flavor. And, I have been told there is a certain amount of physical exertion to gin labor. So, the first step in an effort to control the unsafe acts of your employees involves the selection of the employee. Adopt a policy that would fit your particular activities and be in tune with the available labor market of your area, then get the best available.

Among the things you would be interested in are

1. Age of employee—the employment of minors, if not a forbidden policy, should at least conform to both state and national laws. There is responsibility and judgment associated with maturity that has a healthy bearing when considering an employee, and indications are that the most desirable age is somewhere between 27 and 50.

2. The next thing is integrity. You wouldn't entrust the care of your home to a person unless you were assured that he was an individual of good integrity. Why entrust the operations of your gin to a person of less integrity? If you are

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not personally acquainted with a person you intend to hire, it would be well to inquire about his character and his ability as indicated by his past activities.

3. In view of the physical exertion associated with gin work, it would be well to have knowledge that the prospective employee is free from physical defects that would within themselves present a potential claim once the man is on your payroll, and free from physical defects which would further increase the possibility of an accident. Not only will pre-employment examinations help to eliminate questionable claims but in those cases where conditions require the use of men with some physical impairments, they will enable you to assign an individual to duties where his partcular physical defects will not be aggravated as a result of the work he does.

All the foregoing factors associated with the selection of an employee will assist you in choosing the best man for the job. It would appear that good operating practices would dictate that printed forms aimed at determining the information needed in considering an applicant, plus a pre-employment physical examination, would be "musts" as far as selection of employees is concerned. Not only would such a company policy assist in controlling the unsafe acts of an employee, but of even greater concern, they would tend to further insure satisfactory performance from an overall operating standpoint.

Not only should care and concern be exercised in selecting employees, but after they have been selected, they must be instructed or trained. For those employees with little or no previous gin experience, this is almost a "must." For those with considerable experience, such instruction or training is necessary to insure that the use of their knowlege and experience will be in keeping with the wishes that are particularly yours.

You might be wondering how this training and instructing can be done in gin operations. Here is a suggested procedure followed by other concerns whose activities are similar to those of cotton ginning. Get all your employees together some day or so prior to the actual start of gin operations and go through a dry run, so to speak, or simulate the actual operations. During the course of this dry run, take each employee's, or group of employees', activities and discuss and demonstrate in detail what you want done, how you want it done, and when you want it done. During the discussions or demonstrations of the processes, be sure to point out the hazards connected with their job and especially acquaint them with accidents that have actually happened in the past.

No doubt some of you may already be doing this. To those of you that have, I doubt if any urging will be necessary to continue doing this. To those that have not, it is suggested that you give this procedure a try. If past experience is any criterion, you will be agreeably surprised at the results and well rewarded for your time and effort, not only from a safety standpoint, but from better over-all operations. This procedure will make money for you.

There is one more factor involved in controlling the unsafe acts of your employees and that involves supervision or follow-up to see that you are getting what you want from your employees. Depending upon the size and nature of

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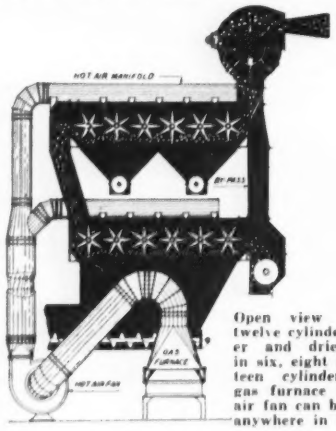
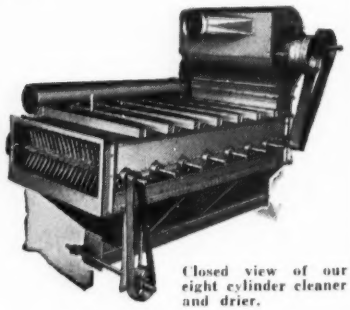


Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—**turn on the heat.** There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.

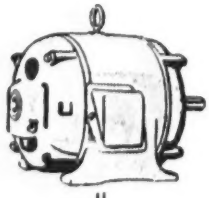


Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

MANUFACTURED BY

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

2704 Taylor Street Dallas 1, Texas



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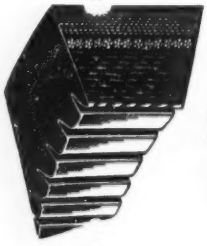

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Spare motors for gins and oil mills. New and used motors.

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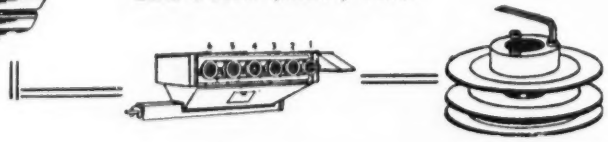

ALL SIZES

TAGS

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This old reliable house has the capacity to manufacture every Paper and Metal Tag used by every independent and co-operatve gin in the United States.

FAMOUS DENMAN METAL TAGS — Oldest Name In The Metal Tag Business!

Texas Tag & Specialty Company

WOLFE CITY, TEXAS

your operations, this will have to be provided by you and your key personnel under your direction.

Offhand, you may think that to do the various things enumerated so far would require a lot of time and effort, would be beyond the dictates of what the problem would justify, and would require assistance beyond that to be found in the ginning industry. I certainly agree that these things will require some time and effort; however, this time and effort might not be as great as you would think offhand. Whether the time and effort would be beyond the dictates of what the problem would justify rests solely with you and is contingent upon what significance or value you attach to the previously mentioned reasons why an interest in accident control is justified.

As for help or assistance in implementing these measures, this assistance is available through several sources, and primarily from the safety engineer representing your insurance carrier; however, any source of available assistance will be limited to suggestions as to what to do and how to go about doing the things required. The actual execution of any measures suggested is first, last, and always the duty and responsibility of management.

Briefly reviewing, an interest in accident control is justified in order to do the following:

1. Reduce insurance rates.
2. Increase your profits.
3. Enable you to discharge your legal and moral obligations.
4. Assist you in eliminating unsafe mechanical hazards and the unsafe acts of your employees for which you are responsible.
5. Improve customer relations.

You do have at your disposal certain measures that you can employ to control the two main causes associated with accidents:

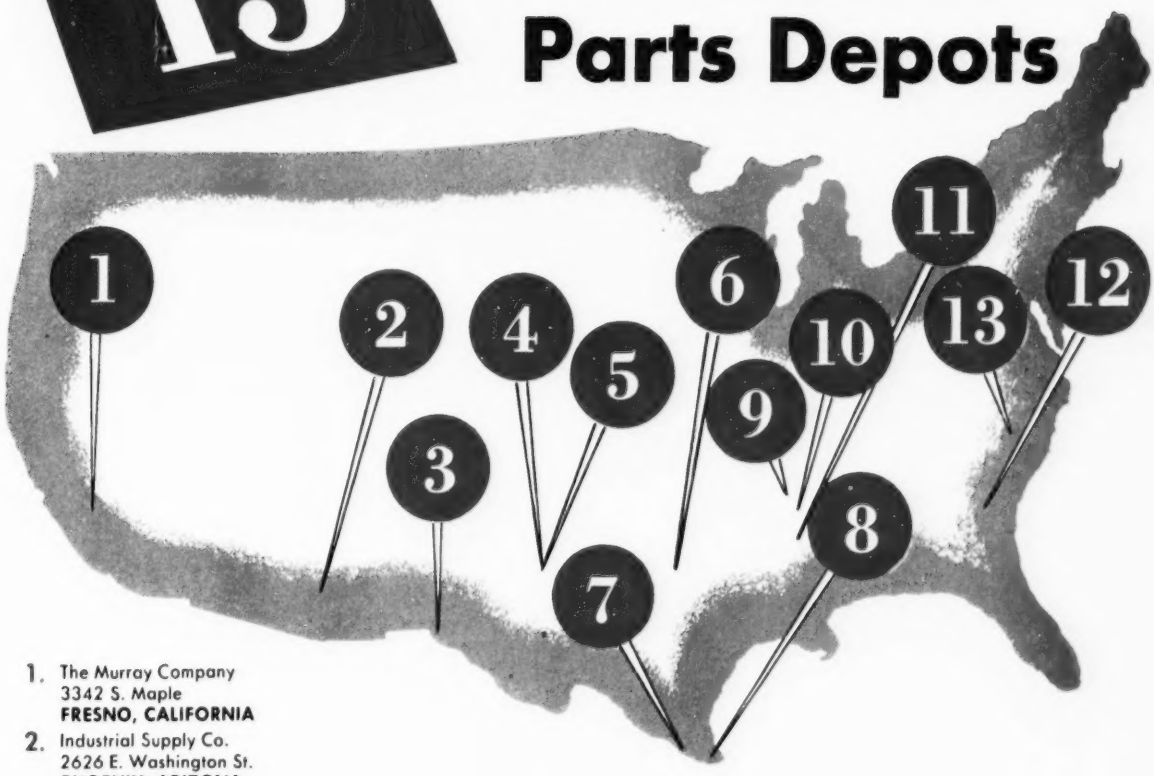
1. Endorse a policy to the effect that the control of accidents will be a definite operating procedure receiving the full support of management.
2. Assign responsibility for the elimination of mechanical and physical hazards employing periodical physical inpection.
3. Select your employees in keeping with definite procedures.
4. Instruct and train both your new and old employees.
5. Hold your key personnel responsible for necessary follow-up or supervision.

Though assistance is available in formulating a safety program, the responsibility for the adoption and implementing of any measures aimed at controlling accidents is solely the duty and responsibility of management.

No doubt, there are other resaons that could be cited that would justify your interest in safety—and there are other measures that are available as to what to do and how to do it; yet, in the end, regardless of how and what you do, and irrespective of the number of reasons for an interest in safety, they all involve the "Dollars and Sense of Accident Control"

■ **MARK WADZECK, formerly manager of Western Cottonoil Co.'s Munday, Texas, mill, has been transferred to the Paymaster Gin department as district manager in the Lamesa area.**

13 MITCHELL Parts Depots



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2. Industrial Supply Co.
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3. El Paso Machine Works
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4. Consolidated Gin Supply Co.
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   LUBBOCK, TEXAS
5. Lubbock Hardware & Supply Co.
   607-609 Main St.
   LUBBOCK, TEXAS
6. John E. Mitchell Co.
   3800 Commerce St.
   DALLAS, TEXAS
7. Food Machinery and Chemical Corp.
   100 N. First St.
   McALLEN, TEXAS
8. Delta Machine Company
   7th and Harrison Sts.
   BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS
9. Wonder State Mfg. Co.
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10. The Murray Company
    146 E. Butler St.
    MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
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    GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
12. The Murray Company
    P. O. Box 1517
    ATLANTA, GEORGIA
13. Ralph Quinn, Mitchell Service Representative P. O. Box 316
    COWPENS, S. C.

from Coast-to-Coast to serve you!

Ginners may expect overnight delivery on repair parts for MITCHELL machinery. To minimize your "down-time" for maintenance, the MITCHELL Company operates twelve parts depots... strategically located from coast to coast... to provide prompt service on your parts orders.

And, of course, your friendly MITCHELL representative is always available to give on-the-spot help to keep you "ginnin'"!

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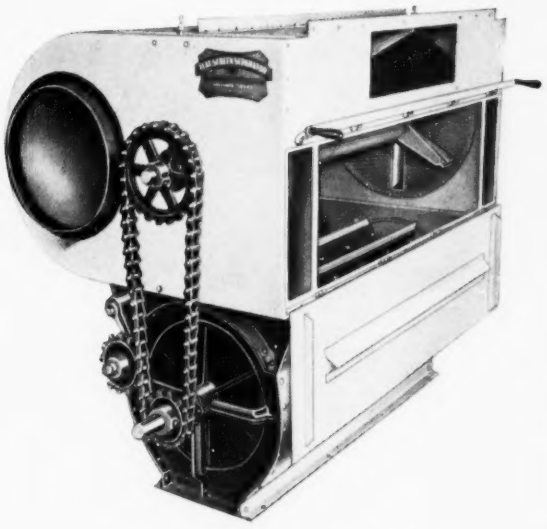
JEM-M-7

HARDWICKE-ETTER

FLAT SCREEN SEPARATOR



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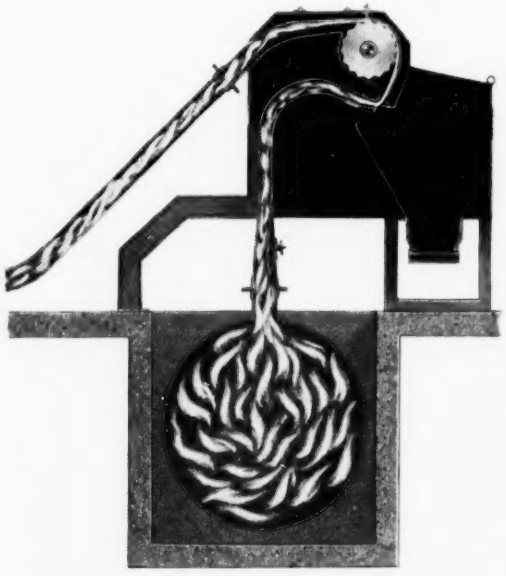
Manufacturers **Sherman, Texas**



"A-B-C" Lint Cleaners

This "A-B-C" Type is fitted with an Air Beater Centrifugal Cylinder and is practically automatic in operation, therefore, no operator is required. These Machines have unlimited capacity, and field tests show NO LINT LOSS. No adjustment is necessary when the ginning rate is either increased or decreased in volume. View shows how easily they can be installed, setting directly on the floor over a Submerged Lint Flue, taking up very little floor space and giving easy access to rear of both Gin Stands and Feeders.

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